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COVER:

THE SHIELD OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Shield is the central part of the NWT's Coat of Arms, which was approved by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on February 17, 1956. The white upper third of the shield represents the polar ice pack and is crossed by a wavy blue line portraying the Northwest Passage. The tree line is reflected by the diagonal line separating the red and green segments of the lower portion of the shield. The green symbolizes the forested areas south of the tree line while the red represents the barren lands north of it. Minerals and fur, important bases of the northern economy, are represented by gold billets in the green portion and the mask of the white fox in the red.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

1991 ANNUAL REPORT

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Yellowknife, 1992

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Northwest Territories Culture and Communications

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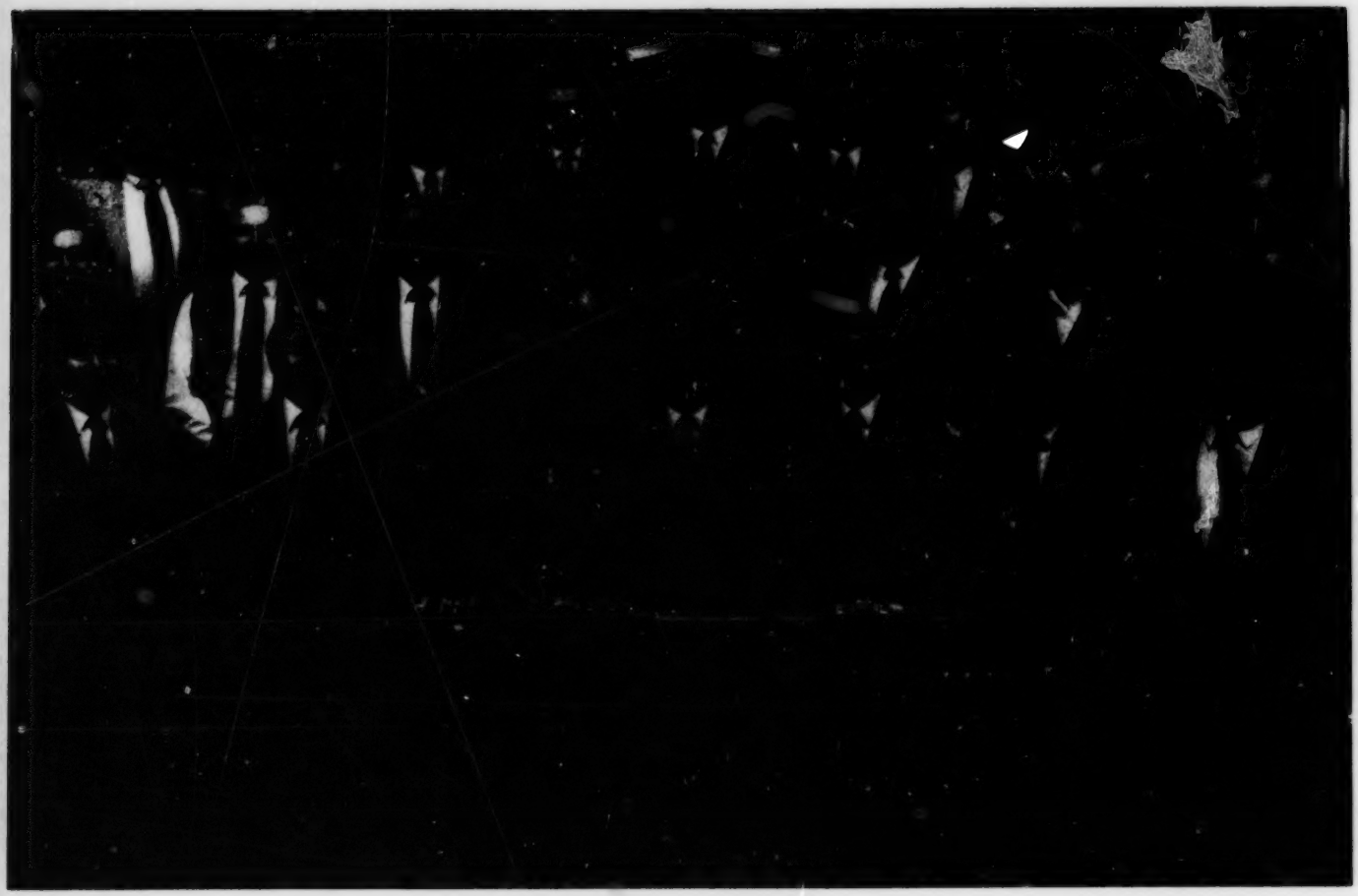


MEMBERS OF THE ELEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Top row (left to right): *Samuel Gargan, Deh Cho; Hon. Stephen Kakfwi, Sahtu; Hon. Dennis Patterson, Iqaluit; Red Pederson, Kitikmeot West; Hon. Michael Ballantyne, Yellowknife North; Brian Lewis, Yellowknife Centre; Hon. Tom Butters, Inuvik; Don Morin, Tu Nedhe; Hon. Gordon Wray, Kivallivik.*

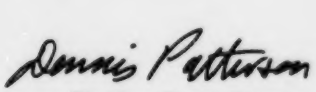
Middle row (left to right): *Ludy Pudluk, High Arctic; Nick Sibbeston, Nahendeh; Ipeelee Kilabuk, Baffin Central; Bruce McLaughlin, Pine Point; Hon. Jeannie Marie-Jewell, Slave River; Tony Whitford, Yellowknife South; Hon. Nellie Cournoyea, Nunakput; John Pollard, Hay River.*

Bottom row (left to right): *John Ningark, Natilikmiot; Hon. Titus Allooloo, Amittuq; Peter Ernerk, Aivilik; Hon. Richard Nerysoo, Mackenzie Delta; Henry Zoe, Rae-Lac La Martre; Joe Arlooktoo, Baffin South; Charlie Crow, Hudson Bay.*

People of the Northwest Territories and all Canadians

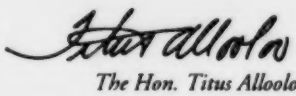
It is with pleasure that we present the 1991 Annual Report of the Government of the Northwest Territories. The report covers the activities of all our government departments and the Legislative Assembly.

This year, we have chosen to pictorially feature extended families from across the Northwest Territories. While change has been a dominant feature of northern society, the extended family has remained solidly at the core of the cultural and social fabric of the North.

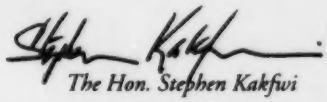


The Hon. Dennis Patterson

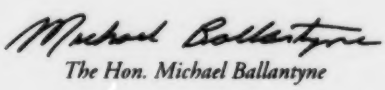
The Hon. Nellie Cournoyea



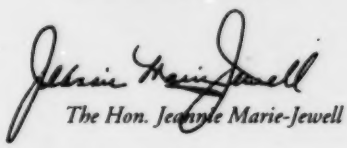
The Hon. Titus Allooloo



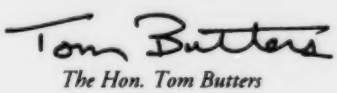
The Hon. Stephen Kakfwi



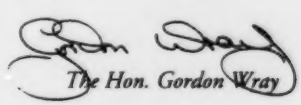
The Hon. Michael Ballantyne



The Hon. Jeannie Marie-Jewell



The Hon. Tom Butters



The Hon. Gordon Wray

POLAR

GOVERNMENT LEADER

The Honourable

Dennis Patterson

Government Leader

There have been a number of notable events during the past year.

A project review group, led by management specialists from outside government, made recommendations on the operations and structures of northern government in an era of financial pressures. A Commission for Constitutional Development in the western Northwest Territories was established and held public hearings throughout the western NWT.

Both of these developments, combined with ratification of the Gwich'in claim in the Mackenzie Delta, negotiations of a similar claim by the Dene and Metis of the Sahtu and rapid progress made by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut on its claim, should position us well to meet the challenges of the 1990s and to manage change in a manner that will benefit all residents of the Northwest Territories.

Our large land mass, our constitutional uncertainties, our many languages and cultures, issues arising out of the land claims process, division, regional disparities, and an extremely tight financial position, obviously introduce a large measure of the unknown into the planning process.

I am confident, however, that the uncertainties and challenges will become more manageable if all of us continue to pursue a greater degree of self-reliance, develop more reasonable expectations and work together to make things happen in the most cost-efficient and effective manner possible.

The report of the review group on the structures and organization of northern government points the way. It is significant in its observations and recommendations, particularly in the area of strengthening community governments and consolidating and simplifying territorial government departments and programs.

The report states that community governments need to play a larger, more involved and more self-sufficient role and that most of the business of government should be done at the local level by community governments ably supported by a strong territorial government.

Transferred programs and resources should be used as a foundation for greater social and economic development in the communities. Transfers to community governments, the report suggested, might include large increases in responsibility for building houses, building and maintaining local public works, social welfare of the community, dealing with drug and alcohol problems and education of the young. These transfers would lead to greater use of local labour forces and help stimulate community economic development initiatives.

The report also states that the structures and programs of government should be more reflective of northern and native culture if government is to be understood by, and accessible, to the public it serves. It concludes that traditional structures should play a role in northern community government. Simplifying and consolidating departments and programs would also make these structures less foreign and less complicated, and help to improve communication between the territorial government and the people it serves.

The report of the review group, initiated by the Minister of Finance last spring, was completed in November. The report is intended to serve as a blueprint for successive governments over the next five to 10-year period.

The findings of the Commission for Constitutional Development will result in a constitutional blueprint for the western Northwest Territories. Its purpose is to develop a constitutional proposal for those regions of the Northwest Territories that will not be part of a new Nunavut territory.

The Commission began its process of public hearings in November. After summarizing the results of these meetings and setting out some options available for the structure and operation of government in the western Northwest Territories, it will move into the second phase of its mandate - the development of a detailed constitutional proposal for the public to consider.

Discussions on the shape of government in the Northwest Territories have been under way for more than 20 years. Recently, however, several events have increased the need to resolve this issue.

The process to implement the Inuit land claim proposes to divide the NWT by as early as 1997. To ensure that existing levels of programs and services are maintained, our government completed a cost of division study last summer. It also approved a plebiscite to be held on the boundary that will divide Nunavut from the western Northwest Territories.

Most recently, the Gwich'in ratified a land claim agreement which included a framework for negotiating self-government and the Dene and Metis of the Sahtu have started negotiations on their claim.

Finally, Canada is heavily involved in a further round of constitutional debate. In addition, a Royal Commission is studying issues important to aboriginal people. The results of both discussions will mean change for all people living in the Northwest Territories. Our government and Legislative Assembly will continue to be actively involved in the process.

Significantly, the Northwest Territories is no longer an observer at the national level. Our government was given equal status at the Western Premiers' Conference in Saskatchewan, at the Annual Premiers' Conference in British Columbia and at national finance ministers' conferences. In August, our government was pleased to meet and discuss constitutional matters with the Honourable Joe Clark and members of his Unity Committee during their meeting in Iqaluit.

In conclusion, as we continue in our day-to-day governing of the Northwest Territories, I am convinced that we are also addressing the future concerns of northern people at both the territorial and national levels. As we move towards the mid-1990s, all of us have the chance to forge new rules and styles of government at the community and territorial levels that are complimentary, supportive and unique to our own northern style and cultural traditions.

Dennis Patterson

Government Leader

DEPARTMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE

The Department of the Executive provides support and advice to the Executive Council and government departments through a number of agencies including: Executive Council Secretariat; Priorities and Planning Secretariat; Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat; Devolution Office; Women's Directorate; Audit Bureau; Bureau of Statistics; and the Intergovernmental Affairs Office in Ottawa.

Regional Directors coordinate government activities in each of the five administrative regions of the Northwest Territories. Executive staff, reporting to Regional Directors, are located in many communities and assist with the coordination and dissemination of information related to government programs and services at the community level.

Government Leader Dennis Patterson reviews the history of responsible government in the Northwest Territories at the site dedication ceremony for the new NWT Legislative Assembly building in Yellowknife. The building is scheduled to open during the summer of 1993.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Ottawa office of Intergovernmental Affairs supports the Government Leader and all departments in inter-jurisdictional matters. Intergovernmental Affairs represents several territorial departments at national and international trade negotiations concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Canada/United States Free Trade Agreement, Interprovincial Trade Barriers, and more recently, the negotiations on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

In 1991 the Intergovernmental Affairs Office was involved in the First Ministers' Conferences. The Government Leader attended the Western Premiers' Conference in May. Also in May, Intergovernmental Affairs coordinated northern meetings of the newly appointed Constitutional Affairs Minister, Joe Clark, the territorial government and aboriginal leaders. In July, Intergovernmental Affairs assisted the Minister of Aboriginal Rights in hosting a preparatory meeting in Yellowknife of provincial and territorial officials leading to an Aboriginal Affairs Ministers' Conference to be held early in 1992. In September, at the First Ministers' Conference in Whistler, B.C., the Government Leader was given equal status with other Canadian premiers.

Intergovernmental Affairs provided assistance in the work of the Legislative Assembly's Special Committee on Constitutional Reform and in the preparation of the two presentations by the committee to the Beaudoin-Edwards Committee on the Constitutional Amending Formula.

In 1991, the Executive Council approved an International/Circumpolar Policy which recognized that effective international and circumpolar relations were of direct interest to residents of the Northwest Territories, and that

the Government of the Northwest Territories would participate directly and indirectly in international and circumpolar activities and agreements with foreign governments and agencies.

The Circumpolar Affairs Group was involved in several international activities including: the Canada/USSR Mixed Commission on the Arctic Cooperation Agreement meetings; an arts and crafts visit to Chukotka in November, 1991; exchanges dealing with social change which resulted in joint visits to the Western Arctic and Chukotka during February to April, 1991; an economic exchange visit in April, 1991 to the Western Arctic; the opening of the Masters of the Arctic exhibit in Japan in June, 1991; the visit of Mikhail Nikolaev, Chairman, Yakut-Sakha Soviet Socialist Republic which resulted in the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding by the Government Leader and Mr. Nikolaev; the return of Inuit skeletal remains from Denmark; and discussions on the Arctic Council and Northern Forum. The Circumpolar Affairs Group also provided assistance to the Finnish Environmental Initiative and the Arctic Leaders' conference in June, 1991 in Scandinavia.

Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development

The negotiation of approximately 350,000 square kilometres of Inuit land selections was completed with the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut in September. Negotiations for a Final Agreement were completed at the end of 1991 and an Implementation Plan will be completed early in 1992. The Inuit and the Government of the NWT should be able to approve the Final Agreement, including the Implementation Plan, in 1992.

The negotiation of a Final Land Claim Agreement with the Gwich'in Tribal Council was concluded in July, based on the initialled Dene/Metis Final Agreement of April 9, 1990. The negotiation of parcels of approximately 22,400 square kilometres of Gwich'in land selections was completed in September and eligible Gwich'in voted and overwhelmingly approved the Final Agreement. An Implementation Plan was completed at the end of 1991 and both governments will approve the agreement with the expectation that legislation will be tabled in Parliament early in 1992.

In July, the negotiation of a Self-Government Framework Agreement with the Gwich'in was completed. The agreement, which is required by the Gwich'in Land Claim Final Agreement, will guide future negotiators in meeting a land claim obligation to negotiate self-government agreements with Gwich'in communities.

The Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development Secretariat, with the community councils of Fort Good Hope and Fort Resolution, participated in pilot projects to develop community positions and proposals on how aboriginal and community governments should be structured and empowered. Final reports from these projects will assist the Government of the NWT in developing broader self-government policies and initiatives.

Mikhail Nikolaev, Chairman, Yakut-Sakha Soviet Socialist Republic, and three senior Yakut officials sign a Memorandum of Understanding in July with the Government of the NWT. The visitors want northern business people to establish joint ventures in their region.

The Minister for Aboriginal Rights and Constitutional Development held several meetings with aboriginal organizations in the western NWT to discuss the formation of a constitutional development process. In April, the Legislative Assembly discussed Tabled Document 22-91(1), a Position Paper on Political and Constitutional Development. The Assembly recommended that the government introduce legislation to amend the *Plebiscite Act* to permit a plebiscite on the boundary to divide the Northwest Territories and to develop terms of reference for a process on western constitutional development.

In July, the Legislative Assembly amended and approved Tabled Document 115-91(1), Terms of Reference, Commission for Constitutional Development and also approved Bill 49: *Plebiscite Act.* That bill, which came into force on November 30, 1991, allows for the holding of a plebiscite on a boundary to divide the NWT. In August, the Commission for Constitutional Development legally established itself as a society and received funding to start its work.

In other aboriginal matters, the Minister and the Government Leader lobbied provincial and federal first ministers to begin a national process to deal with outstanding aboriginal issues. In August, the Government of the NWT hosted a meeting of territorial and provincial officials to prepare for a conference of Ministers Responsible for Aboriginal Affairs. Government of the NWT officials also attended a second preparatory meeting of officials. The ministers' conference will be held early in 1992.

DEVOLUTION

As progress in land claims moves from negotiation to implementation, all parties, particularly the Government of the NWT, are faced with the challenge of identifying which level of government will be responsible for implementing the different elements of the agreements and ensuring that implementation is consistent with northern political and constitutional objectives.

The relationship between the Northern Accord, land claims and the devolution of responsibility for management of land and water is complex. The implementation of each issue will require extensive planning and preparation by the Government of the NWT to ensure consistency.

The negotiation and planning for implementation of the Gwich'in Final Agreement was of particular importance for the government in 1991. The implementation of the various boards and agencies provided for in the Gwich'in Final Agreement will be important to the political and constitutional evolution of the Government of the NWT. The implementation of the land claim must be consistent with the orderly and comprehensive evolution of the NWT, a goal shared by the Government of the NWT and the Government of Canada.

Similar issues to those in the Gwich'in claim occur with respect to the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut land claim. However, they are even more complex in the Tungavik case because of the proposed division of the Northwest Territories contained in the claim.

Culture and Communications Minister Titus Allooloo and Secretary of State Robert R. de Cotret sign a three-year $30.8 million cooperation agreement in August to support and strengthen Aboriginal and French languages in the NWT.

Audit Bureau

The primary responsibility of the Audit Bureau is to provide an independent internal audit function within departments and crown corporations of the Government of the NWT. The bureau reports to the Government Leader through the Audit Committee, and performs internal audits of departmental operations, assists senior management by providing assurance that activities are functioning as intended and by identifying opportunities for improvement.

During 1991, the bureau conducted approximately 50 internal audits.

The bureau also provides financial audit services in support of departmental claims that are submitted to the Government of Canada under the terms of various federal/territorial cost sharing agreements. Twenty claims were audited during 1991, including four under the Department of Social Services' Young Offenders Program.

In 1991, the Audit Bureau performed special investigative audits at several headquarters and regional offices. The bureau also continued to participate on advisory committees related to new systems development and other departmental special projects.

One Audit Bureau employee successfully completed all requirements of the Institute of Internal Auditors' International Certification Program in 1991. The bureau continued to provide local administration for this program, including supervision of an examination site for the institute's biannual examinations.

Women's Directorate

The Women's Directorate reports directly to the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women. The directorate encourages the Government of the NWT to pursue initiatives that will benefit women in the Northwest Territories. The Women's Directorate provides financial support to the Status of Women Council.

The directorate provides advice and information to the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women on women's issues at the national level. The issues that are of concern at that level include aboriginal women and economic development, gender bias in the justice system, family violence and many others.

The directorate works in cooperation with other government departments and local women's groups concerned with the same issues. These issues include health care, social welfare, housing, the environment, politics, child sexual abuse, child care and family violence.

In 1991, the Women's Directorate reviewed the five-year action plan, Equality For Women, to ensure that actions in the plan were being implemented. A final report was submitted to the Minister.

As the result of a public outcry regarding lack of public information in communities across the North, the directorate produced a funding manual to assist women's groups in writing funding proposals and locating funding sources.

The directorate distributes women's initiative grants and in 1990/91 provided financial support to the following groups:

- the Inuit Women's Association;
- the NWT Native Women's Association;

Municipal and Community Affairs Minister Tom Butters officially opens the Lakeview Arena in Fort Resolution in March. The building was relocated from Pine Point.

Log-sawing replaces ribbon-cutting at the official opening of the health centre in Rae Lakes. From left to right, MLA Henry Zoe, Health Minister Nellie Cournoyea, Rae Lakes Chief Henry Gon and Rae-Edzo Chief Eddie Erasmus.

The new 20-bed Northern Addiction Services Treatment Centre on the Detah Road near Yellowknife opened its doors in March. Social Services Minister Jeannie Marie-Jewell attends the official opening.

- the Canadian Congress for Learning Opportunities for Women;
- NWT Network (Math Conference);
- the Arviat Community Learning Centre;
- Family Violence Workshop; and
- the ERA Foundation.

The Status of Women Council of the Northwest Territories was created by the Legislative Assembly in April, 1990. It replaces the previous Advisory Council on the Status of Women. The Council consists of nine members appointed by the Minister Responsible for the Status of Women. The Council is separate from the Women's Directorate and hires its own staff. It is involved in research, program delivery, lobbying, community development, the distribution of information, and other activities. The Council provides a separate annual report to the Legislative Assembly.

Priorities and Planning Secretariat

The Priorities and Planning Secretariat is headed by the Secretary to the Priorities and Planning Committee, who also holds the title of Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy. The secretariat provides support services to the Priorities and Planning Committee and policy advice to the Priorities and Planning Committee, the Legislation and House Planning Committee, and, on request, to other executive committees, individual ministers and their departments or agencies.

The Priorities and Planning Committee acts as a forum for ministers where they collectively develop their priorities and long term government initiatives through policy and the establishment of funding priorities. The secretariat provides recommendations to the Priorities and Planning Committee on government priorities and long term strategies, policy and program proposals, broad priorities for the allocation of government resources, major organizational proposals, and strategic review or program evaluations.

The secretariat also provides support to the Legislation and House Planning Committee in the form of policy review and analysis of legislative proposals, and when required, of draft legislation. This review ensures that legislation being considered for introduction to the Legislative Assembly is integrated with existing and proposed government programs and policies.

The secretariat produces four manuals or handbooks:

- the Policy Manual contains government policies formally approved by Order in Executive Council;
- the Establishment Policy Manual, containing all departmental establishment policies, outlines departmental mandates, operating principles, authority, accountabilities and duties;
- the Programs and Services Manual outlines the programs and services provided by each department; and
- the Committees, Boards and Councils Handbook lists permanent agencies established by ministers, the Executive Council or the Legislative Assembly.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics provides statistical support to the Government of the NWT for the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and for general planning.

In 1991, the bureau continued with the ongoing development of territorial statistical information. It prepared statistical publications and other documents, advised and assisted users of statistical information, and represented the Government of the NWT on statistical matters. A particular achievement was the refinement of the input-output model for the NWT economy and further work on the development of NWT income and expenditure accounts.

The statistical booklet "Northwest Territories... by the Numbers" was updated and improvements, including the addition of a community profiles component, were made to T-stat, the government's on-line computerized data retrieval system.

A report was published based on the results of the 1989 labour force survey. The report looks at people who were not working at the time of the survey and describes types of work and training needed and the willingness of people to move to places of employment opportunity.

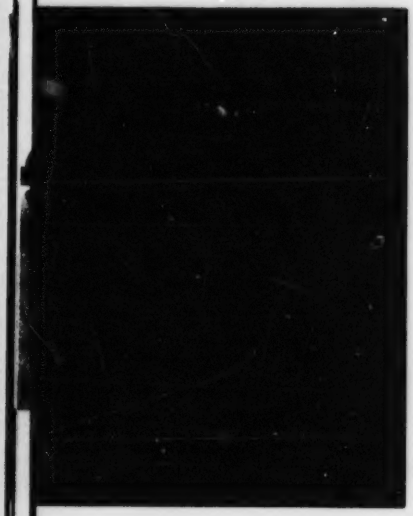
The bureau prepared price estimates comparing Yellowknife and Edmonton costs for June 1990 and 1991. Planning began for a full consumer price survey in both cities for 1992. A food price survey was done in all NWT communities in the fall of 1991 and a clothing survey is planned for early 1992.

During the year, the bureau provided considerable assistance to departments undertaking statistical surveys and worked with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism to do a review of the Great Slave Lake fishery.

The bureau continued to represent the Government of the NWT on statistical matters in dealings with Statistics Canada, federal government departments and the Conference Board of Canada. The bureau worked cooperatively with Statistics Canada to improve the economic data for the NWT. It also worked with Statistics Canada on the 1991 census and post-census surveys of aboriginal people and people with disabilities.

Government Leader Dennis Patterson participates in the 32nd Annual Premiers' Conference, held in Whistler, B.C. in September.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES



The Honourable

Titus Allooloo

Minister of

Renewable Resources

Minister of

Culture and Communications

The Department of Renewable Resources emphasizes public consultation in many of its programs. In the Wildlife Management Division, consultation varies from involving community members in field studies to conducting workshops on specific topics. In 1991, several meetings were held on polar bear management. These were followed, in the western Arctic, by a workshop that produced the first co-management agreements for three Beaufort polar bear populations. In addition, discussion papers on grizzly bear management options and the use of non-edible wildlife parts were made available to communities and wildlife management boards for comment.

A new project on diseases and contaminants in country foods was implemented in 1991. The division is coordinating a number of studies that will form part of the contaminants program of the federal Green Plan's Arctic Environmental Strategy.

In 1991, the Wildlife Management Division published its first annual report reviewing its 63 ongoing research and management projects. Work is being done on grizzly and black bears, bison, caribou, Dall's sheep, furbearers, moose, muskox, non-game wildlife, raptors, waterfowl, environmental assessment, environmental monitoring, harvest studies, and habitat. Following a two-year review of caribou research, several new projects were started on the relationship between caribou and their food and predators. This information will help refine wildlife management techniques and the department's ability to predict the future availability of animals.

In 1991, the Resource Development section distributed about $3 million in grants and contributions to harvesters and user groups to support the wise use of renewable resources. In addition, the Demonstration Project Program contributed $275,000 for 28 community-based renewable resource development or resource conservation projects.

The Firearm Safety Program offers courses for young teenagers and adults on the care and handling of firearms. A Firearm Awareness Program for elementary and junior high school students was also introduced this year in Yellowknife schools. A Volunteer Firearm Safety Instructors Program began in 1991. Seven instructors were certified and approximately 300 students were trained.

The Conservation Education section produced short audio-visual shows on litter, oil spills, National Wildlife Week, environmental day camps, wood bison and forest fires in the boreal forest. Departmental staff members made a number of presentations to schools and public groups during 1991 to promote awareness of conservation practices. This year, the department became officially affiliated with a national environmental education program called Project Wild. There are now 275 teachers and classroom assistants in the NWT and 50 departmental staff and youth-group leaders trained as Project Wild teachers. In June, the department ran outdoor day camps for Yellowknife school children to introduce them to wildlife and forest management issues.

The department is sponsoring a trap exchange program and holding workshops to instruct trappers in the use of the approved C 120 Magnum traps.

A joint Remote Sensing Technology Transfer Program between the department and the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing is now complete. Through workshops, seminars and courses, the

NWT now has a core of remote sensing users in the public and private sectors and many people have a better understanding of remote sensing technology and its applications and benefits to the North.

Three major remote sensing projects were initiated or completed during the year. The mapping of all fires within the treeline from 1969 to the present at 1:250,000 scale using satellite data was completed. The map sheets will be updated at the end of each fire season. Under the federal/territorial Northern Oil and Gas Action Plan (NOGAP), the department began a project using satellite imagery to create a digital database of vegetation and other land cover types for the Mackenzie Valley development corridor. A third project produces 1:50,000 maps showing the forest types in the vicinity of 31 settlements in the Western Arctic.

The department is assisting the Department of Education with the development of a remote sensing resource kit for NWT junior high school students. The kit will contain satellite imagery of locations in the NWT and other Canadian locations, practical teaching materials and a list of resources.

During the 1991 fire season, 330 fires were reported of which 240 received suppression action. There were 225,325 hectares affected. Five hundred and eighty-three extra fire fighters were hired from western NWT communities to deal with the fires. This provided nearly $510,000 in wages to the local economies. One hundred and seventy people from western NWT communities received certification in forest fire fighting training and another 130 people, including contractors and Arctic College students in the Resource Technology Program, also received training. Community forest fire management plans have been completed for 22 communities in forested areas and plans for the other 10 communities below the treeline are nearly complete.

With the cooperation of the federal Department of Transport and Indian and Northern Affairs, two Canadair CL-215 air tankers were transferred to the Government of the NWT from the Yukon Forest Service. The aircraft were based in Fort Smith. During 1991, the NWT was able to send firefighting personnel and aircraft to the Yukon, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Wood Buffalo National Park.

The Forest Management Division prepared timber inventory maps for the Fort McPherson area from aerial photographs. Information about the volume and condition of the forest was obtained through ground surveys. A forest management plan will be drawn up to identify marketable timber and ensure its sustained use.

Aerial photographs were taken of approximately 60,000 hectares in the Fort Liard area. The photographs will be used to update the timber inventory. This information will be used in the development of a management plan, in cooperation with the community.

Reforestation was completed on 35 hectares in the Cameron Hills southwest of Hay River and close to Fort Smith. Post-harvest surveys were conducted in the Cameron Hills and south of Jean Marie River to identify existing regeneration and define areas for planting in the spring and summer of 1992.

The department, with assistance from Forestry Canada, carried out the annual insect and disease survey. Spruce budworm infestations have increased in severity and intensity over the 1990 estimate of 107,000 hectares. Infestations were particularly severe in the Fort Liard and Nahanni Butte areas.

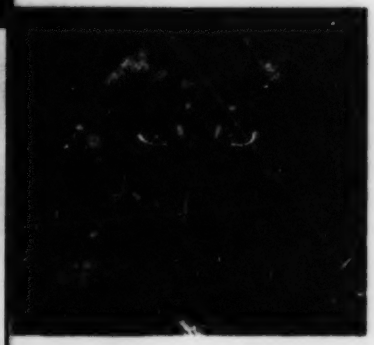
Two-thirds of the world's polar bears live in the Northwest Territories.

1990/91 Approved Timber Harvest

Fuelwood	20,306.3 m3
Roundwood	526.2 m3
Sawlog	25,393.2 m3
Total	46,225.7 m3

Forest Fire Activity
1991 Fire Season

Number of Reported Fires	330
Number of Fires Actioned	240
Estimated Area Affected	225,325 Hectares



Beavers reflecting on the early spring thaw.

At about two to three weeks, a lynx kitten opens its eyes for the first time. Biologists are studying the species' population/ reproduction cycle northeast of Fort Providence in the Mackenzie Bison Sanctuary.

The department is preparing a public discussion paper on a forest management policy. The policy will be drafted by the end of 1992.

The *Environmental Protection Act* was amended in 1991 after public consultation. It is now an effective piece of legislation which addresses the environmental concerns of the 1990s. Regulations for the act will be prepared following public consultation.

Household Hazardous Waste days were held in Iqaluit, Yellowknife and Hay River. To encourage communities to participate in this program, the Pollution Control Division funds the first year of the program and supplies technical assistance and information. In subsequent years Pollution Control provides assistance but the communities pay the costs. Under the program, hazardous wastes ranging from radioactive material to explosives and paints are properly disposed of.

The department has assisted several communities in starting recycling programs. Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells and Yellowknife have recycling depots for aluminum, tin and glass. Other communities are interested in establishing similar programs.

The department responds to spills of materials that may threaten public health and safety and the environment. Of 170 spills occurring as of August 31, 1991, 63 were investigated by Government of the NWT personnel. Reporting of spills will now be mandatory under the amended *Environmental Protection Act.* Since 1985, 257 people from 47 communities have completed the department's spill training courses which teach prevention of spills and how to respond to them.

The department participates in two national air quality programs. Under the National Air Pollution Surveillance Program, air samples collected in Yellowknife are analyzed for lead, nitrate, sulphate, arsenic and dust. Under the Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network established at the Snare Rapids hydro site, precipitation samples are analyzed for acid levels and compounds normally associated with acid rain.

An interim accord between the Government of the NWT and Alberta is being negotiated to deal with levels of effluent from upstream developments and their cumulative effects on the NWT. The accord arose out of public concern for pulp mill developments in northern Alberta and involved extensive public consultation.

In 1991, the department contributed $60,000 to the ongoing NWT Slave River Environmental Quality Monitoring Program. It measures contaminants in water, sediment and biota at the NWT/Alberta border. A joint monitoring program with Alberta to measure mercury, radionuclides and municipal effluent in transboundary rivers is continuing. In September 1991, the department signed an agreement with the governments of Canada and Alberta to participate in the Peace-Athabasca-Slave Rivers study.

The Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office and the Government of Quebec have signed a federal-provincial agreement on a joint environmental review process for the Great Whale River Hydro Project (Grande Baleine) in northern Quebec. Provision has been made to include the interests of the community of Sanikiluaq in the process. The department contributed funding in 1991 for residents of the NWT community of Sanikiluaq to attend meetings, conferences and hearings related to the project.

Grade 3 and 4 students search for pond critters as part of Renewable Resources' Day Camp pilot project in June in Yellowknife. More than 771 students in grades 1- 6, and their teachers, participated.

Culture and Communications

An Official Languages Agreement between the federal government and the Government of the NWT was signed on August 19, 1991, in Pond Inlet by the Minister of Culture and Communications, Titus Allooloo, and the Secretary of State, Robert de Cotret. The Department of Culture and Communications will oversee the implementation of the three-year agreement.

Under the French program, $12.8 million is available to provide French language services at hospitals and for some legal services. Some government forms will be available in a bilingual format and the Government of the NWT is now bound by law to provide services in French where there is significant demand.

Under the aboriginal languages program, $18 million is available for projects which encourage and support aboriginal languages at the community level. The Department of Culture and Communications is developing a new Languages Grant and Contribution program to fund community based projects.

The Language Bureau has developed some new programs to meet the criteria of the Official Languages Act. A new position was added in 1991 to the Dene section to develop Dene terminology. The bureau also published a Cree as a Second Language textbook, a Dene literacy syllabus, and a Gwich'in dictionary.

Language Bureau staff are translating various documents and forms into French and simultaneous French/English interpretation is now provided on a permanent basis during Legislative Assembly sessions.

The Language Bureau provided funding and support to the Interpreter-Translator Society of the Northwest Territories in 1991 and funded and coordinated meetings of the Dene Languages Committee. Language Bureau staff participated in the Circumpolar Literacy Conference, the Assembly of First Nations Conference on Aboriginal Languages, and the North American Language Issues Institute Conference. The bureau also submitted a brief on aboriginal literacy to the federal Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs.

The Cultural Affairs Division developed two new language programs as a result of the Official Languages Agreement. Funding is now available for aboriginal language projects at the community level. French program funding is available to the Federation Franco-TeNOise (FFT) for projects which support the cultural development of the Francophone community in the NWT.

As part of a cultural exchange agreement between the Government of the NWT and the Greenland Home Rule Government, a Greenlandic theatre group called "Silamuit" gave 23 performances and workshops in five NWT communities during July, 1991. The Pond Inlet theatre group "Tunooniq" toured nine Greenland communities and gave 16 performances in May and June.

Under the Support to Northern Performers program, the Cultural Affairs Division provided assistance to NWT performers to participate at the Inummarit Music Festival in Arviat, the Great Northern Arts Festival in Inuvik, the Earth Spirit Festival in Toronto, the Northern Storytelling Festival in Whitehorse and the Folk on the Rocks music festival in Yellowknife.

The NWT Arts Council met three times in 1991 recommending the distribution of $219,000 to provide support to 38 artists for various artistic endeavours.

Approximately $500,000 was provided to cultural organizations and individuals for projects to promote arts and cultural diversity in the NWT. Projects on language education and preservation and the recording of oral histories of the NWT

An exhibit for the wearing: Nancy Kisa of the Angmarlik Visitors' Centre models a sealskin amauti made by Mary Battye of Pangnirtung.

Agnes Fabian, library assistant at Hay River's Chief Sunrise School library, works with three students while her baby sleeps.

received funding. Cultural Affairs again sponsored an Oral Traditions workshop this year.

The Museums and Heritage Division continued archaeological work in the outer Mackenzie Delta. Information from elders was recorded to be used for archaeological interpretation.

Television and Radio Services coordinates the Government of the NWT's involvement in Television Northern Canada (TVNC). TVNC will go on air on January 12, 1992, with the official opening on January 21. Various departments are cooperating on the production of nine hours a week of programming for TVNC.

The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, with the support of the community of Rae Lakes, conducted a cultural resource inventory of the traditional trail connecting Goka Ti (Sarah Lake) and Its'e Ti (Hottah Lake). The research team documented place names, stories and legends and the history of nearly 100 traditional sites.

Planning continued between the Northern Heritage Centre and the Dene Community Council of Fort Good Hope for the restoration of Our Lady of Good Hope Church.

A plaque was erected at the site of Old Fort Providence on Great Slave Lake, to commemorate its history as a trading post from 1786-1823. Representatives of the Dene Cultural Institute, the Canadian Parks Service and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre attended the installation.

The department negotiated the return of Inuit skeletal remains which had been removed from sites in the NWT and taken to Denmark in the 1920s. The remains were reinterred at the Naujat archaeological site near Repulse Bay. The Northern Heritage Centre is negotiating a repatriation of Inuit artifacts from the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History.

Archaeology and Archives staff travelled to Nuuk under an exchange agreement with the Home Rule Government of Greenland to share information on archaeological and archival management and to set an agenda for cooperation in archaeological research and travelling exhibits. In the third and final year of the NWT/USSR Cultural Exchange Program, delegates exchanged information on traditional arts and crafts in both nations.

A new aviation gallery in the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre was officially opened on June 1, 1991. The centrepiece of the gallery is a restored 1940s vintage Fox Moth aircraft.

The Toponymy program continued to develop a data base on place names for eventual recognition as official names. More than 19,000 names are in the data base.

The NWT Archives processed over 10,000 images for conservation purposes and public orders. It acquired 300 books and manuscripts, 150 collections and approximately 2000 hours of oral history tapes. A new audio conservation lab opened and over 500 hours of CBC programming on northern issues was made accessible.

The Heritage Advisory section provided contributions to the Northern Life Museum (Fort Smith), Nunatta Sunaqutangit Museum (Iqaluit), Norman Wells Historical Centre and

Drum dancers Sara Tingmiak and Martha and George Harry perform by tranquil waters in Inuvik as the July sun sets.

the Baker Lake Historical Society for operations, improvements, and project planning. Heritage training workshops were sponsored in Fort Simpson, Norman Wells and Iqaluit and a territorial-wide project was started to assess heritage training needs.

Several artists donated art to the permanent collection of the Heritage Centre with the sponsorship of the Arts Advisory Council. Among the donations are paintings by Sheila Hodgkinson and a sculpture by Dolphus Cadieux, "Winged Spirit", which was unveiled by Lady Patricia, the Countess of Burma.

The NWT Public Library Services union catalogue is now on compact disc. The system will be distributed to the government library and all public libraries in the NWT early in 1992. All aboriginal language resource materials are now in the NWT public library data base.

On-line public access catalogue, acquisitions, and circulation modules have been installed in the Government Library and public libraries in Yellowknife and Hay River. The Government Library and the public libraries in Fort Smith, Hay River, Iqaluit, Rankin Inlet and Yellowknife now have access to the NWT Public Library System on-line catalogue in Hay River.

A new Baffin regional library headquarters and a new Iqaluit public library, one of the largest in the NWT, has been established in Unikkaarvik, the combined visitor centre/public library/regional library headquarters building. The Manning Collection, an important collection of material from the Arctic and Baffin regions, has moved to its permanent home there.

Feasibility studies to upgrade library facilities in Inuvik, Fort Simpson and Pond Inlet have been completed. Design studies for new libraries in Arviat and Pond Inlet are being done in preparation for the construction of new library facilities.

The Publications and Production Division became more automated and significantly increased efficiency in the print shop and design section through the replacement of outdated equipment. A new press for short run black & white government documents will provide better quality and faster production enabling the department to complete work that has previously been printed in southern Canada. Close relations between the territorial printer and the northern private sector printing industry has resulted in the private sector taking on more contracts that were previously completed in the south as well.

The division is now using recycled paper for printing whenever possible and will increase this practice as more and improved recycled paper becomes available.

The photography section's collection of 6,000 slides has now been computer catalogued for easier access and monitoring.

Federal and territorial government representatives in Pond Inlet for the signing of a languages cooperation agreement.

The Norman Wells Historical Centre features exhibits explaining the history of the oil industry, the Canol pipeline and local historical events.

EDUCATION

The Honourable

Stephen Kakfwi

Minister of Education

Minister of Personnel

In 1992, work will begin on the drafting of a new *Education Act*. Much of the new act will be based on public input gathered over the past year. Over 50 formal written submissions have been summarized in a report called "Voices: Direction for Improving the *Education Act*," which will be used to encourage further public input. Among the topics addressed in "Voices" are recommendations for changes in the provisions for language, culture and values. Of particular importance will be recognition of constitutional rights, including those of minority language of instruction.

During 1991, the process of putting control of education into the hands of local people was completed when the South Slave Divisional Board of Education was established on July 1. All regions are now governed by boards or divisional boards of education. The department supports the boards in developing educational policies and regulations and long-range strategic plans.

With greater local control of education, school programs are becoming more relevant for northern students. As a result, they are either staying in school longer or returning to resume their studies. Enrolment in territorial schools grew by almost five per cent for the 1991/92 school year, significantly higher than the normal growth rate of less than two per cent. The largest growth occurred in secondary grades, which has increased by 27 per cent this year, and by almost 42 per cent in the last five years.

Considerable new material was developed this year by the Official Languages Division. "Sahtuotine of Long Ago" for grades 7-9 is a collection of stories in Slavey and English about the people of the Sahtu region. "Dene Kede" (K-6), the first Dene Language Arts curriculum developed in the NWT, will be piloted from January to June, 1992 with implementation starting in September, 1992. Work is continuing on the Dene Terminology Bank, a database of terms in five Dene languages and English. The new French as Second Language (FSL) curriculum will be piloted in September, 1992. Curriculum frameworks for Inuktitut as a First Language and Inuktitut as a Second Language are being developed. Inuktitut 15 will be monitored and revised if necessary. A new pamphlet, "Reading and Writing: A Pamphlet for Parents," is available to parents in any of the official languages of the NWT. Language.Net, an electronic network for teachers, provides information about teaching Language Arts and Communications K-6. It is sent to all schools connected to Inet. "Whole Language: A Northern Experience," won a Gold Apple at the National Educational Film and Video Festival in Oakland, California.

New curricula continued to be implemented in NWT schools in 1991. Northern Studies 15, now in its second year, is a secondary school course on the historical, cultural and social foundations of northern society. An elementary social studies curriculum will be implemented in the fall of 1992 and will be in use in all jurisdictions by 1994. As a resource for the social studies and northern studies curricula, "The Culture of the Inuvialuit" was printed this year. It was developed by the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation under contract with the Department of Education. A new Junior High science curriculum with northern content was implemented. Three practical arts courses have been developed. An Industrial Technology 7-12 curriculum is now in all schools and resource centres, the first draft of Business Education 7-9 was released in the fall of 1991 and Home Economics 7-9 will be ready in 1993. Distance education courses were offered through teleconference and computer this year in some NWT secondary schools.

Four French monitors were hired to help students in French. Thirteen students were awarded bursaries to attend six-week French immersion programs, and Arctic College was assisted in offering French courses to adults. Schools also receive funding to purchase French materials, to hire French assistants and for cultural activities. Some funding is provided for administration and secretarial assistance for the French as a First Language (FFL) programs. FFL teachers receive more than $1,000 each for professional development and bursaries. Funding for the increased enrolment in the FFL program in Yellowknife was also provided. Several NWT curricula, teachers' guides and programs were translated into French for the immersion and francophone programs.

Secondary school records for the NWT have been transferred to Yellowknife and transcripts will be issued by the student records section. Grade 12 graduates now receive the Northwest Territories Secondary School Graduation Certificate, rather than the Alberta one. Some courses have been added to the NWT curriculum and more changes will be ready for fall 1992 so that graduation requirements will be consistent with the department's new publication, "An Educational Framework - Our Students, Our Future." More than 100 publications were produced this year to support the department's programs. These included curriculum guides, learning materials for adult training, literacy and apprenticeship, and learning materials in native languages. A variety of public information items were also published, including a series of four posters, FOCUS magazine and television public service announcements.

Starting in January 1992, the department and Arctic College will broadcast educational programs for schools and adults on Television Northern Canada. The programs chosen will supplement curricula in small high schools and in subject areas which may be more readily explained by television than print. Future programs will include original productions designed for northern education and northern audiences.

As part of the "Stay in School" initiative, a report on why students in the NWT leave school early will be released in 1992. A series of posters encouraging students to stay in school is being distributed over the next three years. Funding from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission has been given to NWT boards and divisional boards to develop projects to encourage students to remain in school longer.

A major priority for the department is the training of northern teachers and school support staff. Based on the success of the community teacher education program in Rae, two new programs were established — one in the Keewatin and the other on the Hay River Dene Reserve. Interns in these innovative programs spend most of their time working with children in the classroom. Instructors are on hand to guide the interns through their program and help them evaluate their progress. These programs are cooperative ventures between the department, the divisional boards and Arctic College.

Fifteen students graduated from the NWT School-Community Counsellor Program in December, and joined the other 21 counsellors already working in schools. These counsellors provide a link between the school and the community.

The NWT Principal Certification Program is now mandatory for all school administrators in the NWT. In 1991, 30 candidates completed Phase 1 of the program and 33 candidates completed Phase 2. Twenty-eight people, most

A canvas teepee is the backdrop in Slavey language teacher Margaret Vandel's class at the Elizabeth Ward School in Fort Providence.

of whom were supervisors of schools, directors of education or school principals, participated in a four-day summer institute on staff development and performance appraisal in July.

In 1991/92, new schools were completed in Rae, Broughton Island, Baker Lake, Paulatuk and Colville Lake. An addition to the elementary school in Arviat was also completed. Construction began on new schools in Rae Lakes, Wrigley, Grise Fiord and Whale Cove and major renovations were done on older schools in Cape Dorset, Arviat and Spence Bay. Construction was completed on a 10-bed hostel in Pond Inlet, while a 40-bed student residence in Iqaluit is currently under construction.

The NWT Student Financial Assistance Program has expanded greatly since it began in 1982 when there were 322 students enrolled in post-secondary studies. The program now funds 1,140 students, including 579 native students. There are 362 students in northern schools and 778 attending southern institutions with 478 in degree programs and 622 in college programs.

Advanced Education continues to develop regional career centres to improve its service to clients and communities. In 1991, 134 affirmative action candidates were enrolled in the Training on the Job program. Career counselling was provided to more than 2600 people and 70 per cent were referred to jobs, training or continuing education. During 1991, 45 career shows and presentations were held throughout the NWT. The department funded 15 community literacy projects and six others were funded by the Gordon Charitable Foundation.

Education's Northern Training and Employment Register (ENTER) has 2,600 people registered for employment, training and education throughout the NWT. Ten people have received funding under the Northern Leaders Training Support Program for post-secondary education leading to jobs in community government and land claims administration.

A five-year federal/territorial cost-sharing agreement makes $1.5 million available annually for training social assistance recipients through Canada Employment and Immigration Commission programs, the Department of Education's Training on the Job program, and Arctic College skill development programs. Approximately 250 clients will receive training in 1991/92.

The number of people in the Apprenticeship Program increased by 6 per cent with 430 apprentices registered in 39 trades. Of these, 223 are aboriginal and 16 are women. In 1991, 47 apprentices graduated at the journeyman level and 156 journeyman certificates were issued, of which 59 carried the interprovincial red seal which allows the bearer

Members of the track and field team at Diamond Jenness High School in Hay River practice on the new clay track.

to obtain provincial and territorial certificates. Under the apprenticeship training assistance program, private sector employers receive a salary subsidy for their apprentices. In 1991, 160 apprentices were enrolled in this program. Fifteen apprentices graduated from the government in-service apprenticeship program.

The Public Service Career Training Program (PSCT) was introduced on April 1 as a revised form of the In-Service Training Program. The purpose of PSCT is to meet the human resource planning needs of the Government of the NWT by providing on-the-job training to members of affirmative action groups. In 1990/91, 123 trainees were registered in the program, of whom 119 were aboriginal. Thirty-nine graduated and were appointed to the public service.

Under the staff development program, 800 government employees and 60 participants from outside agencies took part in 76 courses. Forty-one employees, 20 of whom were aboriginal, received education leave funding to improve their qualifications and their potential for promotion.

Arctic College, the only post-secondary educational institution in the NWT, plays a critical role in the education strategy of the government. At six campuses and more than 30 community learning centres throughout the Northwest Territories, the college delivers academic preparation, trades training and adult education.

In 1991, the college's Board of Governors continued to implement the five-year strategic plan set out in 1990. Priorities this year included Adult Basic Education program development, definition of the roles of adult educators, part-time enrolment and more partnership programming with third parties.

Partnership programming was highly successful, with more than $4 million worth of training and services delivered in concert with employers, aboriginal groups and community organizations. New programs included the Tourism Industry Entry Program, the Community Teacher Education Program in Rae, the Keewatin Teacher Education Program and the Native Studies Program. Third-party cooperation also provides financial assistance to students in the form of bursaries.

Further proof of the college's success at partnerships came when Arctic College and Atii Training Incorporated received the National Award for Excellence in Business-Education Partnerships. Their joint management training course for Inuit earned the award from the Conference Board of Canada.

Rickie Alexie, an auto mechanic apprentice in Inuvik, gets guidance and instruction from Department of Public Works foreman Larry MacNeil.

Soloman Tagak demonstrates gravity during a science fair at Joamie School in Iqaluit.

PERSONNEL

The Department of Personnel is responsible for the overall management of human resources for the GNWT. Human Resource Management has many elements which the Department of Personnel has taken steps to improve.

The first element in managing human resources is planning. In 1991, the Department of Personnel completely rewrote and reformatted its Personnel Manual. This manual provides guidelines and procedures to help managers better understand and administer personnel functions. The new manual is written in plain English.

Other accomplishments in the planning process were the major amendments made to the *Public Service Act*. This act is the law that states the basic legal obligations that the GNWT has towards its employees. A major amendment to the act recognizes new policies such as Affirmative Action. Another amendment now requires the Minister of Personnel to report annually to the Legislative Assembly concerning how he or she has managed the Public Service. Also, amendments changed employee appeal rights. In the past, only employees who belonged to a union has the right to appeal a position. Now, the act gives the right to appeal the staffing of a position to include non-employees who are eligible under the Affirmative Action Policy. The new appeal rights went into effect early in 1991.

The Department of Personnel is also responsible for negotiating collective agreements with bargaining agents (unions). These agreements also contain other basic legal obligations that the GNWT has towards its employees. In 1991, the Labour Relations Division of the department provided support to the NWT Power Corporation in negotiating its first collective agreement.

Also in 1991, the department coordinated and finalized an affirmative action plan for all government departments, boards and agencies. It outlines the government's goals in employment equity and the steps the GNWT will take to reduce barriers to employment. It also determines the extent to which the GNWT will achieve a representative Public Service. The Affirmative Action goal is to ensure that the make-up of the GNWT workforce reflects the make-up of the NWT labour force.

Human Resource Management also involves organizing. The Department of Personnel classifies jobs and determines rates of pay for employees. It also helps other government departments design their organizational structure so departments use each of their positions in the most effective way.

In 1989, the Union of Northern Workers made a complaint to the Canadian Human Rights Commission concerning equality of wages between men and women in the GNWT workforce. The GNWT and the Union of Northern Workers established a joint committee to investigate the complaint. As part of a study which began in 1990 and finished in July 1991, the committee asked all public

Tommy Michael, pay and benefits clerk with the Department of Personnel in Iqaluit.

servants to fill out a detailed questionnaire about their positions. The committee evaluated the questionnaires to determine the relative value of each job. Negotiations based on the results of the study began between the two parties in October and will continue into 1992.

Staffing is another element of Human Resource Management. The Department of Personnel is responsible for staffing all GNWT departments, some of its boards and agencies. This year, on a trial basis, the department delegated the responsibility for hiring teachers from the regional Personnel Offices to regional Educational Boards. Communities will have a stronger role in hiring teachers and the Boards should be able to staff teaching positions more quickly and efficiently.

New staffing guidelines and procedures came into effect in 1991. The department implemented these initially on a trial basis in Yellowknife. Then in the fall, it was implemented throughout all the NWT, in August for Yellowknife and in the fall for all regions. The department clearly outlined hiring criteria, thereby making the staffing process more objective. The new guidelines also ensure the consistent application of the Affirmative Action Policy in hiring.

The GNWT started a new orientation program in Yellowknife in April and in the regions in November. The program provides new employees with a general introduction to the GNWT. It also introduces them to the region where they are working, to their employee benefits, and to their employee rights and responsibilities. The department of Personnel holds orientation sessions once a month in Yellowknife and on an individual basis in the regions. The Department of Personnel is helping other departments develop departmental orientation programs for their new employees.

One of the final elements of Human Resource Management is setting up ways to measure results and record important data. In 1991, the Department implemented its "Management for Results" system. This helps hold managers accountable for the provision of services.

Improvements have been made regarding the handling of important data. The computer systems' analysts entered the Leave Management component into the department's computer system, the Government Human Resources System. All leave records are now on computer, across the GNWT. This has resulted in a more efficient system for recording how much leave an employee earns and uses.

Carol Villeneuve, staffing assistant for the Department of Personnel in Inuvik.

FINANCE

The Honourable

Michael Ballantyne

Minister of Finance

Minister of Justice

The 1991 Budget Address, tabled in the February 1991 session of the Legislative Assembly, predicted that because of low mining and oil and gas activity and because of federal funding cutbacks to the Government of the NWT, the weak economic performance of 1990 would continue. The NWT budget was a balanced one, reflecting the government's commitment to living within its means.

Despite the need to restrain expenditure growth and curtail discretionary spending, the budget contained important initiatives in transportation, economic development, education, social services, justice, housing and community infrastructure. It also announced a major project to review the structure and operations of northern government. No tax increases were announced in the budget and the small business corporate income tax rate was reduced from eight per cent to five per cent of taxable income effective July 1, 1991.

In 1991, Finance Minister Michael Ballantyne was given enhanced status at federal-provincial/territorial meetings of finance ministers. His NWT position was formerly that of an observer. The minister now has a seat at the table, attends private meetings and participates fully in federal-provincial/territorial discussions. This important step recognizes the need for the Northwest Territories to have a voice in Canadian intergovernmental fiscal and economic matters.

Fiscal aspects of constitutional reform continued to be a topic of discussion among finance ministers. One of the cornerstones in the foundation of Canadian unity is the system of federal-provincial/territorial transfer payments. The fiscal issues surrounding the transfers and the allocation of financial resources in accordance with the division of responsibility between levels of government must be addressed as part of the broader constitutional issue. In July 1991, Mr. Ballantyne presented a speech to the Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce outlining the Government of the NWT's position on the fiscal aspects of constitutional reform.

At the direction of ministers of finance, federal, provincial and territorial departments of finance worked on a study of the sources of cost pressures facing governments, and on duplication and overlap in spending on some key programs by federal and provincial/territorial governments.

In April 1991, the Formula Financing Agreement between Canada and the Government of the NWT was signed by the federal and territorial ministers of finance. This agreement governs the calculation of the grant from Canada which represents 75 per cent of the Government of the NWT's total revenue. It covers the period 1990/91 to 1994/95. The new agreement contains a number of significant changes imposed by the federal government, such as the inclusion of the "tax effort factor" which penalizes the Government of the NWT for a perceived lack of tax effort. However, other elements which were included in the formula, as a result of representations of the minister, lessened the impact of the tax effort adjustment. The new agreement provides the Government of NWT with some predictability in its medium range funding. This is a better position than that of the provinces whose federal-provincial transfer programs can be changed at any time by the federal government.

In 1991, the minister signed an agreement with the federal minister of finance regarding the tax treatment, under the Goods and Services Tax (GST), of institutions funded by the Government of the NWT. Discussions in 1990 and 1991 between the federal government and the Government of the NWT resulted in an agreement that exempts most of the institutions that are funded by the Government of the NWT. The agreement will remain in force until December 31, 1993.

Following the Agreement-in-Principle between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and the federal government, the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut agreed to develop a process for creating a Nunavut Territory. A study to determine the financial impact of division of the Northwest Territories was completed in March and delivered to the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and the federal government for analysis. The results of the study will be part of a proposal to the federal Cabinet to divide the Northwest Territories into an eastern and a western territory.

In 1991, the department arranged for a $9 million mortgage at very favourable rates over a 20-year term on behalf of the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly Building Society. It also provided advice to the society, the Department of Public Works and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on financial aspects of leases and contracts for construction of the Legislative Assembly building.

On the minister's direction, the Department of Finance provided support to the Northwest Territories Power Corporation in its 1991 capital bond issue. After meetings with bond underwriters, $15 million in bonds was issued at the rate of 11.125 per cent. The department also assisted the Department of Government Services in obtaining insurance at a favourable rate for water bombers used for fighting forest fires.

Under the Government of the NWT's Transfer Policy, the department undertook contracts with the regional health boards for the Mackenzie, Inuvik, Keewatin and Kitikmeot regions to provide financial processing and payroll services. All financial transactions for these boards will now be processed through the government's main computer system. The department also met with representatives with the Fort Smith

The NWT-based 20-passenger cruise vessel "Norweta" offers dinner cruises and longer trips out to the east arm of Great Slave Lake. Several other larger cruise ships also offer breathtaking trips through the Canadian Arctic.

Health Board to discuss the application of the system to their operation.

Following a request from the Hay River Indian Band, the department coordinated the provision of a tax exemption for tobacco products purchased by members of the band from the retail outlet on the Reserve. The exemption is based on the federal *Indian Act*.

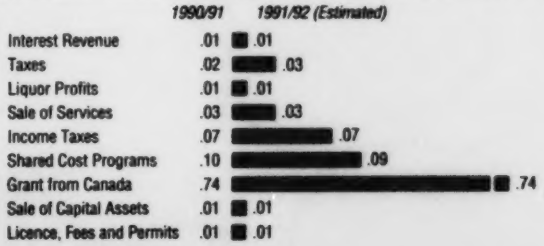
During the past 10 years, significant changes have taken place in the size and structure of northern government, in the complexity of financial transactions, and in policies and procedures by which northern government delivers services to people and business in the North. As a result of these changes, the government's accounting system was reviewed in 1991 to examine how the system can be used to assist in managing the government's programs and services. The review determined what revisions would be appropriate to ensure that the system provides information in a timely manner, and what improvements could be made to increase its efficiency in processing financial information.

The department developed new financial procedures and systems to meet federal government legislation that requires governments to track information on the Goods and Services Tax and to charge the tax on some government services. The property assessment and taxation system was also revised. In conjunction with the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, a revised computer system to process information on property taxation in the NWT was implemented, resulting in significant improvement in the efficiency of issuing tax notices. Under the *Property Assessment and Taxation Act*, property taxation in the Northwest Territories for areas outside of tax-based municipalities is the responsibility of the Government of the NWT.

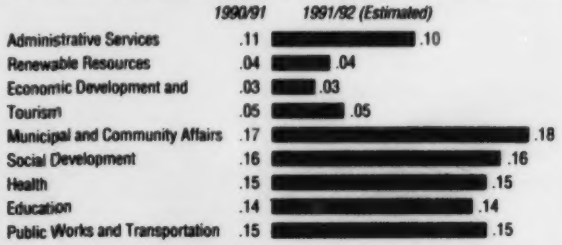
Under the requirements of the *Financial Administration Act*, the department provides general financial processing for all government transactions. In 1990/91, over 250,000 cheques for supplier and other types of payments were processed, over 140,000 payroll cheques were processed, and payments of over $1 billion were made to suppliers and employees. As part of the processing of payments, services are provided with general payment terms that are among the most timely of any government in Canada.

Under the direction of the minister, a project team was established to review the operations and structure of northern government. The team was comprised of senior Government of the NWT staff, non-government experts and community representatives from across the NWT. Interviews, surveys and consultations were conducted to develop recommendations regarding management and organization, efficiency and programs. The completed review should be extremely valuable to the next government in their task of establishing future budgets and determining the direction of government in the Northwest Territories in the 1990s.

WHERE THE DOLLAR COMES FROM
Government of the Northwest Territories
Revenues and Recoveries


1990/91
1991/92 (Estimated)
Interest Revenue .01 .01
Taxes .02 .03
Liquor Profits .01 .01
Sale of Services .03 .03
Income Taxes .07 .07
Shared Cost Programs .10 .09
Grant from Canada .74 .74
Sale of Capital Assets .01 .01
Licence, Fees and Permits .01 .01

WHERE THE DOLLAR IS SPENT
Government of the Northwest Territories
Operations and Maintenance and Capital Expenditures



AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories

I have audited the consolidated balance sheet of the Government of the Northwest Territories as at March 31, 1991 and the consolidated statements of operations, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Government's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

As explained in Note 3, these financial statements include an amount due from Canada of $45,096,000, of which $31,942,000 is disputed by Canada. The Government of the Northwest Territories has not made any provision because they are of the view that the full amount will be realized. The dispute, which has intensified over the past two years in terms of the number of components and the total amount, relates to the recoverability of certain costs incurred and claimed by the Government of the Northwest Territories for health care services provided to Indians and Inuit. The controversy emanates from a conflicting interpretation of the terms of agreements and even the basic responsibilities of the two governments regarding these services. Accordingly, I am unable to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to the amount due from Canada, revenue from Canada and net revenues for the year.

In my opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which I might have determined to be necessary had I been able to satisfy myself concerning the disputed portion of the amount due from Canada as described in the preceding paragraph, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Territories as at March 31, 1991 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2. As required by the Northwest Territories Act (Canada), I report that, in my opinion, these principles have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Further, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Territories, the consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith and the transactions of the Territories and of those organizations included in the consolidation as discussed in Note 2 that have come under my notice during my examination have, in all significant respects, been within their statutory powers.

Additional comments on these financial statements are included in my annual report to the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories.

L. Denis Desautels, FCA

Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada

September 27, 1991

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 1991

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and short-term deposits	$ 5,465	$ 39,254
Due from Canada (note 3)	109,460	95,320
Accounts receivable (note 4)	31,778	35,453
Inventories	786	689
Current portion of long-term receivables		
• loans	3,459	2,379
• promissory note	5,350	5,350
	156,298	178,445
Long-term		
Loans receivable (note 5)	41,891	30,631
Promissory note receivable (note 6)	37,450	42,800
Mortgages receivable (note 7)	1,892	2,243
Notes receivable	–	328
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 8)	18,601	18,210
Students Loan Fund (note 9)	6,444	5,577
Investments (note 10a)	113,103	106,684
Capital assets, at a nominal value	1	1
	$ 375,680	$ 384,919

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable (note 11)	$ 107,895	$ 124,510
Current portion of long-term liabilities		
• employee leave and termination benefits	10,491	10,071
• note payable	5,350	5,350
• debt	311	293
	124,047	140,224
Long-term		
Pension liability (note 12a)	630	1,863
Employee leave and termination benefits (note 13)	15,852	12,341
Note payable (note 14)	37,450	42,800
Long-term debt (note 15)	94,565	95,002
Commitments (note 18)		
Contingencies (note 21)		
EQUITY		
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 8)	20,000	20,000
Students Loan Fund (note 9)	11,000	10,000
Surplus	72,136	62,689
	$ 375,680	$ 384,919

Approved:

Michael A. Ballantyne
Minister of Finance

J. F. Nelson
Comptroller General

Consolidated Statement of Operations

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1991

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
REVENUES		
(schedule A)		
• From Canada	$ 960,270	$ 863,880
• Generated revenues	154,116	161,543
	1,114,386	1,025,423
EXPENDITURES		
• Operations and maintenance (schedule B)	957,400	893,371
• Capital (schedule C)	172,135	146,296
	1,129,535	1,039,667
Net expenditures before undernoted	(15,149)	(14,244)
Net revenues of investments (note 10a)	19,540	13,959
Recoveries of prior years' expenditures (note 16)	6,056	3,031
	25,596	16,990
Projects on behalf of Canada and others		
Expenditures	33,504	44,641
Recoveries	33,504	44,641
	–	–
Net revenues	$ 10,447	$ 2,746

Consolidated Statement of Surplus

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1991

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Balance at beginning of the year	$ 62,689	$ 64,943
Net revenues	10,447	2,746
	73,136	67,689
Transfer to:		
Business Loans and Guarantees Fund (note 8)	–	4,000
Students Loan Fund (note 9)	1,000	1,000
	1,000	5,000
Balance at end of the year	$ 72,136	$ 62,689

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1991

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operations		
Net revenues	$ 10,447	$ 2,746
Items not requiring funds		
Bad debts and loan remissions	752	743
Amortization of pension estimation adjustment	204	–
Allowance for notes receivable and purchase options	328	–
Employee leave and termination benefits	3,511	(2,141)
	15,242	1,348
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Current assets [1]	7,590	(26,011)
Current liabilities [2]	(2,086)	14,621
Grant due from Canada	(32,038)	28,377
Long-term pension liability	(1,437)	1,863
Financial resources provided (used) for operating activities	(12,729)	20,198
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Loans advanced	(21,451)	(23,630)
Cash provided from (allocated to) loan funds	1,617	(2,372)
Payments received on loans	5,279	5,133
Payment received on promissory note	5,350	5,350
Mortgages receivable	351	(101)
Investments	(6,419)	(122)
Financial resources used for investing activities	(15,273)	(15,742)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of long-term debt	(5,787)	(5,761)
Financial resources used for financing activities	(5,787)	(5,761)
Decrease in cash and short-term deposits	(33,789)	(1,305)
Cash and short-term deposits at beginning of the year	39,254	40,559
Cash and short-term deposits at end of the year	$ 5,465	$ 39,254

[1] Other than cash and short-term deposits, grant due from Canada and current portion of loans receivable.

[2] Other than grant due to Canada.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

1. AUTHORITY AND OPERATIONS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Sections 27 through 31 of the *Northwest Territories Act* (Canada) and Sections 72 through 74 of the *Financial Administration Act* of the Northwest Territories. The Northwest Territories operates under the authority of the *Northwest Territories Act* (Canada). The Northwest Territories has an elected Legislative Assembly. All disbursements for operations, loans, investments and advances are authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

Arctic College operates under the authority of the Arctic College Act 1986 (2) C.1. The College is a Schedule B Public Agency as listed in the Financial Administration Act of the Northwest Territories.

The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is a territorial corporation named in Schedule B to the *Financial Administration Act* of the Northwest Territories and operates under the Northwest *Territories Housing Corporation Act.*

The Northwest Territories Development Corporation operates under the authority of the *Northwest Territories Development Corporation Act,* which came into effect August 24, 1990, and the *Financial Administration Act* of the Northwest Territories.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Government of the Northwest Territories and organizations accountable to and controlled by the Government. The entities that exist to deliver the executive functions of the Government are fully consolidated in these financial statements. The entities, which are deemed to be government enterprises, are accounted for using the modified equity method. According to the modified equity method, inter-entity transactions and balances do not require elimination.

The organizations comprising the consolidated government reporting entity, categorized by accounting method, are:

Fully consolidated:
- Government of the Northwest Territories
- Arctic College
- Northwest Territories Housing Corporation
- Northwest Territories Development Corporation

Modified equity:
- Petroleum Products Revolving Fund
- Northwest Territories Liquor Commission
- Northwest Territories Power Corporation
- Workers' Compensation Board

These financial statements reflect the financial operations of the consolidated government reporting entity including assets, liabilities and operations of the following revolving funds:

- Public Stores Revolving Fund
- Fur Marketing Service Revolving Fund

Revolving funds are established by the Government to provide the working capital necessary to deliver goods to the general public and to Government departments. They may consist of cash, accounts receivable, inventories, liabilities or any combination thereof.

The following related Government boards and agencies are reflected in these statements only to the extent of the Government's contributions to them:

- Hospitals and health facilities
- Education boards
- Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund
- Science Institute of the Northwest Territories

(b) Inventories

Inventories of materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost and replacement value.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Capital assets

Capital assets are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition or construction. Capital assets are reflected on the balance sheet at a nominal value.

(d) Leases

Lease payments under capital and operating leases are recorded as operating and maintenance expenditures. No assets or long-term liabilities are recognized under capital leases.

(e) Grant from Canada

The grant is subject to the terms of a financial agreement with Canada and is receivable in instalments. Periodic adjustments, as they become known, are made to the grant for income taxes, Established Programs Financing contributions and operating revenues collected by the Government which are more or less than the estimated amounts used to determine the grant for the fiscal year. Further adjustments are made in accordance with escalation clauses in the agreement.

(f) Taxes

Income taxes, levied under the *Income Tax Act*, are collected by Canada under a tax collection agreement and are remitted in instalments. The remittances are based on estimates for the taxation year, which are periodically adjusted until the income tax assessments for that year are completed. The remittances for the taxation year are recognized as revenue of the fiscal year in which they are received, together with known adjustments arising in that fiscal year.

Fuel and tobacco taxes are levied under the authority of the *Petroleum Products Tax and the Tobacco Tax Acts* and are received on a monthly basis from collectors. Revenues are recognized on an accrual basis based on the statements received from collectors. Any adjustments resulting from re-assessments are recorded in revenue in the year they are identified.

Property and school taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis and are recognized in the fiscal year in which a calendar year ends.

(g) Transfer payments

Established Programs Financing contributions are received from Canada in accordance with the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and *Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act* (1977). Expenditures are also recovered from Canada under specific cost-sharing agreements and are recorded as recoverable in the year in which the expenditures are incurred.

(h) Other revenues

Licences, fees and permits are recorded on a cash basis. All other revenues are recorded on an accrual basis.

(i) Projects on behalf of Canada and others

The Government undertakes projects for Canada and others for which it usually receives accountable advances. Unexpended balances are recorded as current liabilities, and expenditures in excess of advances are recorded as current assets.

(j) Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis.

(k) Pensions

The pension contributions made by the Government for its employees and for Members of the Legislative Assembly are recorded in the accounts on a current basis.

(l) Contributions to local housing organizations

Houses owned by the consolidated government reporting entity are operated by local housing associations and authorities. The Northwest Territories Housing Corporation provides contributions for the annual operating requirements of these local housing organizations. These contributions are recorded on an accrual basis by the consolidated reporting entity.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

3. DUE FROM CANADA

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Cost sharing agreements and projects on behalf of Canada	$ 28,031	$ 24,628
Grant receivable (note 3.b)	17,947	–
Other	63,482	70,692
	$ 109,460	$ 95,320

(a) Amounts disputed by Canada

Included in the above amounts due from Canada are $45,096,000 in receivables from the Government's claims from Canada for hospital care for Indians and Inuit. Canada disputes $31,942,000 for current and prior periods. The Government of the Northwest Territories is vigorously pursuing its claim and maintains the view that it will collect the full amount and therefore considers that a provision is not required.

(b) The Government receives a grant from Canada pursuant to a formula financing agreement which was renewed in 1990-91. Under this agreement the amount received is subject to adjustments which increase or decrease the grant depending upon changes in Government revenue as defined in the agreement. All outstanding amounts are to be settled within one year.

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Grant per financing agreement with Canada	$ 760,913	$ 710,802
Adjustments for:		
Income tax collections	3,425	(13,312)
EPF contributions	1,468	3,822
Operating revenues	8,145	(9,407)
Escalation	(1,084)	5,407
Per Schedule of Revenues by Source (schedule A)	772,867	697,312
Received from Canada during the year	740,829	725,689
	32,038	(28,377)
Due from (to) Canada		
At beginning of the year	(14,091)	14,286
At end of the year	$ 17,947	$ (14,091)

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Revolving funds	$ 191	$ 451
Related parties		
Divisional Boards of Education	6,727	5,890
Regional Health Boards	1,617	2,014
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	164	1,936
Board of Secondary Education	258	254
Petroleum Products	–	65
Workers' Compensation Board	23	24
	8,789	10,183
Other accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $1,130,000 (1990 - $937,000)	16,799	17,736
Accrued interest	5,999	7,083
	22,798	24,819
	$ 31,778	$ 35,453

During the year, uncollectable amounts of $222,000 (1990 - $110,000) were written off with proper authority and no accounts receivable were forgiven (1990 - nil).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

5. LOANS RECEIVABLE

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Loans to municipalities and school districts, due in annual amounts to the year 2009, bearing interest at rates between 6.94% and 12.4%	$ 43,983	$ 32,788
Other loans, due in monthly or annual instalments to the year 2001, bearing interest at rates between nil and 7%, net of allowance for doubtful loans of $197,000 (1990 - $197,000)	1,367	222
	45,350	33,010
Less current portion	3,459	2,379
	$ 41,891	$ 30,631

During the year, there were no uncollectable loans written off (1990 - nil).

6. PROMISSORY NOTE RECEIVABLE

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Promissory note of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation, receivable in equal annual instalments, plus interest at 11% payable semi-annually, maturing June 23, 1998.	$ 42,800	$ 48,150
Less current portion	5,350	5,350
	$ 37,450	$ 42,800

7. MORTGAGES RECEIVABLE

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
First mortgages, rural and remote housing, bearing interest at rates varying between 0% and 14.25% per annum, repayable over a maximum period of 25 years.	$ 1,137	$ 1,174
Other mortgages, bearing interest at rates varying between 6% and 14.25% per annum, repayable over a maximum period of 25 years.	508	732
Interim financing loans, bearing interest at rates varying between 13.25% and 15.25% for indeterminate periods.	247	337
	$ 1,892	$ 2,243

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

8. BUSINESS LOANS AND GUARANTEES FUND

The business loans program is operated under the authority of the *Business Loans and Guarantees Act* which established a ceiling of $20,000,000 for business loans and guarantees up to March 31, 1991 (1990 - $20,000,000). Interest earned is credited to general revenues (interest income) and provision for doubtful loans is charged to expenditures (Department of Economic Development and Tourism).

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Loans receivable	$ 15,419	$ 13,261
Cash committed in support of guarantees	117	84
Cash available for loans and guarantees	4,464	6,655
Authorized balance	**20,000**	**20,000**
Less provision for doubtful loans	1,399	1,790
Total fund assets	**$ 18,601**	**$ 18,210**

The loans are repayable in instalments to the year 1996 and bear interest at rates between 10.75% and 16.75%. During the year, uncollectable amounts of $168,000 (1990 - $44,000) were written off with proper authority.

9. STUDENTS LOAN FUND

The Students Loan Fund is operated under the authority of the *Student Financial Assistance Act* which established a ceiling of $11,000,000 for student loans up to March 31, 1991 (1990 - $10,000,000). Interest earned is credited to general revenues (interest income) and provisions for doubtful loans and loan remissions are charged to expenditures (Department of Education).

Interest begins on these loans six months after the borrower ceases to be a full-time student at a rate that is one percent less than the prime rate of the Government's main banker. The Commissioner may grant remission of these loans, in whole or in part, where conditions, as stipulated in the Regulations, are complied with.

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Loans receivable	$ 9,299	$ 8,840
Cash available for new loans	1,701	1,160
Authorized balance	**11,000**	**10,000**
Less provisions for:		
Loan remissions	2,810	2,786
Doubtful loans	1,746	1,637
	4,556	4,423
Total fund assets	**$ 6,444**	**$ 5,577**

The loans are repayable in instalments to the year 2001 and bear interest at rates between 8.75% and 12.5%. During the year, uncollectable loans of $159,000 (1990 - $82,000) were written off with proper authority and remissions of $888,000 (1990 - $865,000) were granted to students who met the criteria established in the Regulations.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

10. INVESTMENTS

(a) Summary financial statements of the associated government entities accounted for by the modified equity method are presented below.

The net assets of the Workers' Compensation Board can only be used to finance the operations of the Board. Therefore, the net assets of the Workers' Compensation Board are not available to discharge existing government liabilities or to finance other government programs. With the exception of the Workers' Compensation Board, all entities have a common fiscal year end of March 31. The Worker's Compensation Board has a fiscal year end of December 31.

	Northwest Territories Power Corporation $ 000s	Northwest Territories Liquor Commission $ 000s	Petroleum Products Revolving Fund $ 000s	Workers' Compensation Board $ 000s	1991 Total $ 000s	1990 Total $ 000s
		(March 31, 1991)		(Dec. 31, 1990)		
Balance Sheet						
Assets						
Current	$ 29,177	$ 3,324	$ 9,560	$ 18,021	$ 60,082	$ 54,078
Other	136,042	2,393	25,292	107,374	271,101	253,876
	$ 165,219	**$ 5,717**	**$ 34,852**	**$ 125,395**	**$ 331,183**	**$ 307,954**
Liabilities						
Current	$ 32,476	$ 1,026	$ 3,775	$ 5,805	$ 43,082	$ 26,823
Long-term debt and other	64,386	107	132	110,373	174,998	174,447
Surplus (representing Government's investment)	68,357	4,584	30,945	9,217	**113,103**	**106,684**
	$ 165,219	**$ 5,717**	**$ 34,852**	**$ 125,395**	**$ 331,183**	**$ 307,954**
Statement of Operations						
Revenues	$ 92,297	$ 29,610	$ 46,722	$ 29,218	$ 197,847	$ 184,904
Expenditures	90,102	15,424	46,076	26,705	178,307	170,945
Net revenues	**$ 2,195**	**$ 14,186**	**$ 646**	**$ 2,513**	**$ 19,540**	**$ 13,959**

(b) In accordance with the modified equity method inter-entity transactions and balances are:

	Northwest Territories Power Corporation $ 000s	Northwest Territories Liquor Commission $ 000s	Petroleum Products Revolving Fund $ 000s	Workers' Compensation Board $ 000s
		(March 31, 1991)		(Dec. 31, 1990)
Accounts receivable from:				
Government of the Northwest Territories - Consolidated	$ 1,667	$ –	$ 14	$ 657
Northwest Territories Liquor Commission	–	–	1	–
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	–	–	2,252	17
	$ 1,667	**$ –**	**$ 2,267**	**$ 674**
Accounts payable to:				
Government of the Northwest Territories - Consolidated	$ 258	$ 108	$ –	$ 8,538
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	–	8	–	–
Petroleum Products Revolving Fund	1,688	–	–	–
	$ 1,946	**$ 116**	**$ –**	**$ 8,538**
Long-term debt to:				
Government of the Northwest Territories - Consolidated	$ 42,800	$ –	$ –	$ –
	$ 42,800	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ –**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

10. INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

	Northwest Territories Power Corporation $ 000s	Northwest Territories Liquor Commission $ 000s	Petroleum Products Revolving Fund $ 000s	Workers' Compensation Board $ 000s
		(March 31, 1991)		(Dec. 31, 1990)
Revenues from:				
Government of the Northwest Territories - Consolidated	$ 20,190	$ 985	$ 6,462	$ 2,700
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	–	–	10,221	148
	$ 20,190	**$ 985**	**$ 16,683**	**$ 2,848**
Expenditures to:				
Government of the Northwest Territories - Consolidated	$ 9,804	$ 15,132	$ 1,176	$ 459
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	–	66	576	–
Petroleum Products Revolving Fund	10,360	–	–	–
Workers' Compensation Board	162	–	–	–
	$ 20,326	**$ 15,198**	**$ 1,752**	**$ 459**

11. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Due to Canada		
Excess Income Tax and Established Programs Financing advanced	$ 83	$ –
Grant payable (see note 3.b)	–	14,091
Unapplied balance of advances under agreements	1,154	990
	1,237	15,081
Accounts payable	93,239	94,770
Other liabilities, payroll deductions and contractors' holdbacks	13,419	14,659
	106,658	109,429
	$ 107,895	**$ 124,510**

12. PENSION PLANS

(a) Pension liability

The Government of the Northwest Territories sponsors a Supplementary Retiring Allowance which is a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan for members of its Legislature. The plan provides pensions based on length of service and final average earnings. The average age of the 22 members covered by the plan is 48. Also, there are 3 former members who are entitled to deferred pension benefits.

At present, none of the eligible members are receiving benefits. No benefit payments have been provided in prior periods.

The Government contributes an amount required to meet all pension obligations arising from the plan. During the year, total contributions for current and past service were $1,957,000 (1990 - $1,834,000).

The pension liability at year end includes the following components:

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Accrued benefit obligation	$ 4,215	$ 1,654
Less: Pension fund assets	4,113	–
	102	1,654
Unamortized estimation adjustment	528	209
Pension liability	**$ 630**	**$ 1,863**

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

12. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

The most recent actuarial valuation was prepared at March 31, 1991, using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service. The value of accrued pension benefits attributed to services rendered up to March 31, 1991 is $8,932,000 of which $6,136,000 relates to past service. Past service benefits are amortized over six years. The estimation adjustment is a net loss amortized on a straight line basis over the expected average remaining service life of the related member group (5 years).

The actuarial valuation was based on a number of assumptions about future events, such as salary increases, and member turnover and mortality. The assumptions used reflect the Government's best estimates of expected long-term rates and short-term forecasts.

The total pension related expenditures include the following components:

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Benefit costs		
• current service	$ 722	$ 743
• past service	1,015	535
	1,737	1,278
Cost of financing unfunded pension obligation (net pension interest expenditure)	617	376
Amortization of estimation adjustment	204	–
Total pension related expenditures	**$ 2,558**	**$ 1,654**

The pension expenditure is included in the Statement of Operations as a component of operation and maintenance expenditures.

(b) Public Service Superannuation Plan

The Government and its employees make contributions to the Public Service Superannuation Plan administered by the Government of Canada. The Government's contributions represent its total share of the liability towards the pension of its employees.

(c) Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowances Fund

During the year the Government made contributions of $588,000 (1990 - $595,000) to this Fund which is independently administered by an insurance company. The contributions are intended to fund allowances and benefits earned by Members of the Legislative Assembly during their term of office. The Government is responsible for any actuarial deficiency in the Fund.

As of March 31, 1991 the surplus of the fund was $1,287,000 (1990 - $1,063,000).

13. EMPLOYEE LEAVE AND TERMINATION BENEFITS

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Termination	$ 8,639	$ 7,365
Leave	8,112	7,169
Removal	8,420	6,970
Retirement	1,172	908
	26,343	22,412
Less current portion	10,491	10,071
	$ 15,852	**$ 12,341**

Under the conditions of employment, employees may qualify and earn employment benefits for annual leave, retirement, severance, and removal costs. Annual leave is payable within one fiscal year and is recorded at an estimated value based on outstanding leave credits. Other amounts are estimates based on experience.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

14. NOTE PAYABLE

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
To finance the purchase of the Northwest Territories Power Corporation, the Government issued $53,500,000 in 11% sinking fund notes. These notes are redeemable in equal annual instalments with interest payable semi-annually.	$ 42,800	$ 48,150
Less current portion	5,350	5,350
	$ 37,450	$ 42,800

Principal and interest amounts due in each of the next five years are as follows:

	Principal $ 000s	Interest $ 000s	Total $ 000s
1992	$ 5,350	$ 3,825	$ 9,175
1993	5,350	3,237	8,587
1994	5,350	2,648	7,998
1995	5,350	2,060	7,410
1996	5,350	1,471	6,821

15. LONG-TERM DEBT

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Section 43 loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, repayable in annual instalments until the year 2033, bearing interest at an average weighted rate of 13.3% (1990 - 13.3%)	$ 93,941	$ 94,173
Section 42 loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation for use in financing costs of land development, repayable when land is removed from inventory, bearing interest at an average weighted rate of 10.3% (1990 - 9.8%)	235	362
Section 15 loans from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, repayable in monthly instalments until the year 2023, bearing interest at an average weighted rate of 7.9% (1990 - 8.5%)	549	565
Loans from Canada, repayable in annual amounts through 1996, bearing interest at an average weighted rate of 8.2% (1990 - 8.2%)	151	195
	94,876	95,295
Less current portion	311	293
	$ 94,565	$ 95,002

Principal repayments and interest requirements over the next five years on outstanding loans are as follows:

	Principal $ 000s	Interest $ 000s	Total $ 000s
1992	$ 311	$ 12,988	$ 13,299
1993	337	12,947	13,284
1994	365	12,913	13,278
1995	390	12,869	13,259
1996	437	12,821	13,258

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

16. RECOVERIES OF PRIOR YEARS' EXPENDITURES

These amounts represent recoveries of expenditures and excessive accruals made in prior years. Under subsection 36(9) of the *Financial Administration Act*, these amounts cannot be used to increase the amount appropriated for expenditures for the current year.

17. TRUST ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Government administers trust accounts on behalf of third parties, which are not included in the Government's assets and liabilities. These consist of cash and term deposits, investments, real estate and sundry assets.

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Public Trustee	$ 4,038	$ 3,705
Supreme Court	621	403
Territorial Court	86	54
Correctional institutions	45	66
Other	53	44
	$ 4,843	$ 4,272

18. COMMITMENTS

In accordance with the accounting policies of the Government, lease payments are charged to operations and maintenance in the year the expenditure is incurred. Annual charges are authorized by the Legislative Assembly.

Lease payments, over the next five years, for office space and staff and student accommodation, classroom space and office equipment for which the Government is contractually committed are as follows:

	$ 000s
1992	$ 23,771
1993	18,922
1994	18,263
1995	17,561
1996	15,261

The Government also enters into operating leases for equipment. Ongoing commitments for these leases are approximately $1,752,000 per year.

In addition, the Government has committed $12,741,000 for the completion of construction projects.

At March 31, 1991 the estimated cost to complete housing and land assembly projects in progress was $16,446,000 of which Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation will share in the approved cost to the extent of $11,972,000.

19. RELATED PARTIES

During the year the Government made grants and contributions to the following related parties:

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Contributions		
Educational boards	$ 87,053	$ 76,613
Hospitals and health facilities	83,678	77,366
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories	1,474	1,477
	172,205	155,456
Grants		
Science Institute of the Northwest Territories	150	89
	$ 172,355	$ 155,545

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 1991

19. RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

Under agreements with related boards and agencies, the Government provided services at cost or for a service fee where direct costs could not be determined. The fees charged for indirect costs are not necessarily the cost of providing those services. Services provided included personnel, payroll, financial, procurement, accommodation, buildings and works, utilities, legal and interpretation services. Direct costs of $91,036,000 were incurred on behalf of the related parties and service fees of $22,000 were charged for indirect costs.

20. OVER-EXPENDITURES

As of March 31, 1991, the Government had overspent $6,181,000 in operations and maintenance activities. This contravenes subsection 32(1) of the *Financial Administration Act* which states, "...no person shall incur any expenditure that causes the amount of the activity set out in the Estimates, upon which the appropriation is based, to be exceeded".

21. CONTINGENCIES

The Government is contingently liable for the following:

	$ 000s
Debenture issue by the Northwest Territories Power Corporation, maturing March 9, 2009	$ 20,000
Loan guarantee for the Northwest Territories Power Corporation	11,000
Other, including pending litigation	8,194
	$ 39,194

The Government also funds boards and agencies offering services to the public which operate independently of normal Government operations. As a result of this relationship, the Government may be held responsible for any liabilities that these boards and agencies are unable to discharge. No estimate of these potential liabilities can be made.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Northwest Territories Power Corporation negotiated the issuance of a $15,000,000, 20 year, 11.125% sinking fund debenture in June 1991. This loan is guaranteed by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

On May 6, 1991, the Northwest Territories Development Corporation purchased $350,000 of preferred shares in Cumberland Sound Fisheries Ltd.

Negotiations between the Federal and Territorial Governments regarding the status of the Goods and Services Tax (G.S.T.) as it relates to the Housing Corporation and the Housing Agencies were finalized as of August 1, 1991. The status of the Housing Corporation and the housing agencies has been determined to be that of a municipality. This results in these organizations paying G.S.T. on goods and services purchased and qualifying for a 57.14% rebate of these taxes from the Federal Government. Any adjustments required due to this change will be made in the fiscal year in which the settlement occurs. At the date of these financial statements, a reasonable estimate of any adjustments could not be determined.

23. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

Consolidated Schedule of Revenues by Source

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1991

SCHEDULE A

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
From Canada		
Grant - per Financing Agreement (note 3.b)	$ 772,867	$ 697,312
Established Programs Financing	101,477	87,661
Transfer payments	85,926	78,907
Total from Canada	960,270	863,880
Generated revenues		
Taxation	91,699	96,398
General	28,996	30,263
Other	28,925	27,240
Capital	4,496	7,642
Total generated revenues	154,116	161,543
Total	$ 1,114,386	$ 1,025,423

Consolidated Schedule of Operations and Maintenance Expenditures

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1991

SCHEDULE B

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Salaries and wages	$ 222,667	$ 212,208
Grants and contributions	316,481	294,658
Valuation allowances	1,412	1,474
Other	416,840	385,031
Total	$ 957,400	$ 893,371

Consolidated Schedule of Capital Expenditures

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1991

SCHEDULE C

	1991 $ 000s	1990 $ 000s
Buildings and works	$ 140,675	$ 120,511
Equipment	13,785	10,521
Grants and contributions	17,675	15,264
Total	$ 172,135	$ 146,296

JUSTICE

One of the primary concerns of the Department of Justice in the past few years has been to make the justice system more responsive to the needs of northern people, particularly aboriginal people, women and children.

The department's role in relation to victims of crime has expanded. The Victims Assistance Committee, now in its third year, makes recommendations to the minister regarding the needs and concerns of victims of crime and looks after the distribution of the Victims Assistance Fund. Funds for the committee come from a surcharge added to the fine which offenders must pay. This year money was granted to a number of applicants for victim assistance.

In cooperation with the Department of Social Services, the Department of Justice produced a booklet called "Kids in Court." The booklet is used to help sexually abused children who are to be witnesses in court. A manual for use by community workers who assist victims has also been produced as well as a booklet for teens on sexual assault. Work has begun on a video on sexually abused children, and a course for victims assistance training has been established through Arctic College.

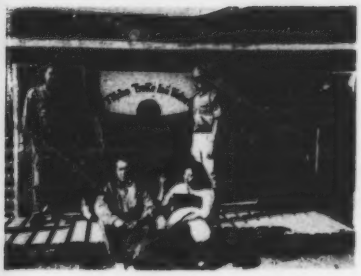
A pilot project on victim impact statements started in nine communities in the summer of 1991 with the assistance of the RCMP. The project allows a victim to fill out a form for submission to the court telling how he or she has been affected by the crime. The judge considers the information when sentencing the offender. Evaluation of the project after several months of operation will provide information to help in the design of a permanent program.

On September 5, 1991, the Minister of Justice, Michael Ballantyne, and the federal Minister of Justice, Kim Campbell, signed a memorandum of understanding to share the cost of hiring victim witness assistants for Yellowknife and Iqaluit. The assistants, who will work out of the Crown Prosecutor's Office, will help make the justice system more understandable to victims of crime and to people who give evidence in court. They will work mainly on cases of family violence, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, violence against women, and other crimes against vulnerable victims.

The Minister of Justice tabled a discussion paper on aboriginal justice in the Legislative Assembly in July. The paper was prepared by the Department of Justice with advice from members of the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee. It raises questions and identifies issues for debate on the subject of future directions for justice and how to make the justice system more responsive to aboriginal people. The paper was made available to ministers at the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Meeting for Ministers Responsible for Justice, in Yellowknife in September, 1991.

An Aboriginal Justice Conference was held in Whitehorse on September 3-7. The

RCMP Constable Davidson and court worker Helen Tologanak of Cambridge Bay discuss a case.



The Technical Advisory Committee of the Dene Cultural Institute Traditional Law Study visits Lac La Martre.

department sponsored the attendance of 15 people from government and aboriginal organizations, as well as the minister. The purpose of the conference was to provide an opportunity for aboriginal people to present their concerns and their hopes for justice reform.

The Department of Justice is contributing funds to a study of Dene custom law. The study is sponsored by the Dene Cultural Institute and supervised by anthropologist Dr. Joan Ryan. Research on custom law is being done in the community of Lac La Martre. The researchers, who are from the community, have been interviewing elders about traditional ways of dealing with community conflicts. Staff from the Department of Justice are participating on the project's Technical Advisory Committee. The project is expected to finish in 1993 and recommendations will then be made for alternatives or reforms to the current justice system.

A report on a review of family law which began in 1988 is now complete. It examines family law including statutes, common law and aboriginal customs. The Family Law Review Committee is represented by government, aboriginal organizations and the legal profession. Its report, submitted to the ministers of Justice and Social Services, will provide a basis for drafting legislation to respond to traditional and modern concerns about family matters.

The Department of Justice initiated a legal interpreter training program in the NWT in 1988. The program delivers training to interpreters of aboriginal languages who are already providing interpretation for the courts or who are interested in being trained for this service. An eight-week training program has been developed, divided into four two-week modules. This year 10 students finished the entire program and several others completed parts of the course.

Justice of the Peace training continued successfully again this year. All Justices of the Peace have now been assigned levels of authority by the Chief Judge of the Territorial Court. This has allowed for the proclamation of the 1989 amendments to the *Justice of the Peace Act* which followed from the 1988 Report of the Justice of the Peace Task Force.

In December 1990, Yellowknife lawyer Katherine Peterson was appointed by the minister as the special advisor on gender equality. Her discussion paper, Gender Equality in the Justice System, was tabled in the Legislative Assembly in the summer of 1991. She has held workshops and community meetings in all regions of the NWT and has been working with the Advisory Committee on Aboriginal Justice. In 1992, the findings will be presented as recommendations on ways to make the justice system more equitable for women.

A revised *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act* came into effect in 1991. The act streamlines the processing of applications by allowing a criminal injuries officer, rather than the court, to assess the eligibility of a victim for a criminal injuries award and the amount to be awarded. It

also allows for compensation for "pain and suffering". The maximum allowable award for criminal injuries has also been raised.

At the annual Federal/Provincial/Territorial Meeting for Ministers responsible for Justice, held in Yellowknife in September, two key issues were aboriginal justice and gender equality. All ministers stressed their commitment to consultation on aboriginal justice, both with aboriginal people and with each other. They also adopted a statement of commitment to gender equality in the administration of justice and extended the mandate of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Working Group on Gender Equality in the Justice System.

The Department of Justice published a Justice Services Directory in the summer of 1991. It is intended to inform the public about available services and to help people in need of the services of the justice system to understand and take advantage of them. The directory lists committees, services and departments involved in the justice system in the NWT and is available from the Department of Justice.

An updated Revised Statutes of the Northwest Territories, 1988 came into effect in July to replace the 1974 edition of the statutes. The revised version consolidates the acts and all amendments made to the acts into several current and easily accessible volumes. Technical errors in the old statutes have been corrected and the acts have been revised for clarity and consistency of language, including the use of non-sexist language. The new version is in both English and French.

A consolidated, revised version of all regulations made under the acts is scheduled for completion in 1992.

The Department of Justice obtained confirmation in 1991 from the Supreme Court of Canada that the Court is prepared to amend its rules to ensure that the Government of the NWT is entitled to intervene in significant constitutional and other cases before the Court in the same way that provinces do. This is a function that the Attorney General of the NWT will carry out.

Two Supreme Court interventions were made by the Department of Justice in 1991, one concerning the applicability of federal environmental guidelines and the other concerning the constitutionality of electoral boundaries. The department also intervened in a Federal Court case concerning the environmental review of a pulp mill development in the Mackenzie River watershed.

Justice Minister Michael Ballantyne and his federal counterpart Kim Campbell announce that two victim witness assistants will be hired to help victims and witnesses throughout the NWT.

Ministers of Justice, Attorneys General and Solicitors General from across Canada gather for the first time in Yellowknife for their annual meeting.

Naki Ekho (right) of Iqaluit takes a quiet tea break on the tundra with two of her daughters, her son-in-law, and her grandchildren. Naki, who is now in her 70s, was born at a camp near Pangnirtung called Blacklead Island. A respected elder, she is known for her devotion to children, and for telling legends and stories in Inuktitut.

Economic Development and Tourism

The Honourable

Gordon Wray

Minister of Economic

Development and Tourism

Minister of Transportation

In February 1991, the Canada/NWT Economic Development Framework Agreement was signed in Yellowknife by Gordon Wray, Minister of Economic Development and Tourism, and Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The new agreement, in effect until 1996, replaces the Economic Development Agreement which expired on March 31, 1991. The new agreement will aim to:

- reduce unemployment and income disparities in communities and regions;
- stimulate economic development in less developed communities;
- respond to changing economic circumstances;
- encourage the private sector to participate in project definition and implementation;
- complement existing federal and territorial funding programs;
- encourage a diversified economy by directing funds at economic sectors which have not previously received support; and
- give priority to projects which will benefit communities rather than individuals.

In July 1991, the Economic Development Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Canada (DIAND) and the Government of the Northwest Territories was signed. This agreement, which expires in March 1996, is based on principles, goals and objectives outlined in the EDA Framework Agreement. The agreement will address high unemployment in lesser developed communities and will encourage public participation in decision-making. It provides $38.5 million for economic development in the areas of arts, crafts and souvenirs, cultural industries, community-sponsored development, minerals, agriculture, wildlife harvesting, fisheries, communications, and administration.

Agreement in principle has been reached for two additional cooperation agreements. One between Industry, Science, Technology Canada and the Government of the NWT provides $2.3 million to improve management skills for NWT entrepreneurs and to establish a management training program. It also provides $6.2 million for tourism. The funds will be used for training, marketing, market information reports and to establish an outdoor education/nature interpretive centre in Pond Inlet.

The other agreement in principle is between Forestry Canada and the Government of the NWT. It provides approximately $2.6 million for forest management, applied research and marketing and public information and education.

Three new programs were developed this year to encourage economic development in communities throughout the NWT. The Business Development Fund, effective April 1, 1991, was introduced as a result of the government's Economic Development Strategy. The program will support business development in all regions and communities by building on the strengths of individual communities and allowing for more assistance to smaller communities. Assistance

is available for planning, market research and development. With a budget of $3 million, the program has benefited 134 businesses to date.

The Business Credit Corporation has been established as an independent lending corporation to take over the operation of the Business Loan Fund, which has loans outstanding of nearly $20 million. The Corporation will report to a Board of Directors who will have the power to decide on loans and guarantees.

The *Travel and Tourism Act* was amended at the June sitting of the Legislative Assembly. The changes to the act will enhance tourism in the NWT and achieve a spirit of cooperation between the government and industry.

In 1991, the department concentrated on building better links between parks and visitor centres to provide the public with a high quality, well managed system of attractions and support. New visitor centres were developed at Iqaluit and Rankin Inlet. Facilities in Yellowknife, Cambridge Bay and Fort Simpson were funded under the Economic Development Agreement. The visitors' centre in Yellowknife, which opened in the fall of 1991, is a $2 million architectural attraction for the NWT. It will provide visitors and residents with information about attractions and products available in the Northern Frontier Visitors Zone, Yellowknife and the NWT. Visitors' facilities are also being constructed in Arviat and Baker Lake.

In 1991, all major parks were given significant face-lifts, parks' staff training was improved, a new staff uniform was instituted, the level of park service was strengthened and the process for awarding contracts for parks management was refined. Alexandra, Louise and Escarpment Parks and the intervening lands were consolidated into one large park.

Requests for withdrawal of relevant lands from land claims have been sought from the federal government for parks at Campbell Lake, near Inuvik and at the Meliadine River near Rankin Inlet. The Gwich'in and the Government of the NWT are negotiating a Memorandum of Agreement for the Campbell Lake park and the Hamlet Council of Rankin Inlet is supporting the Meliadine River Park. Soper River near Lake Harbour has been nominated as a Canadian Heritage River.

Tourism and park studies are initiated by the department at a community's request. Support is provided if funds are available and there is evidence of tourism potential. Tourism and park studies were completed in conjunction with the Arctic Red River Tourism Business Plan, the Rae Edzo Park and Tourism Development Action Plan, the Polar Lake and Sandy Lake Concept Plans, and the Community of Fort Resolution Tourism Development Survey. The department also consulted with the communities of Lac La Martre, Fort Norman, Norman Wells, Repulse Bay, Coral Harbour and Cambridge Bay on tourism and parks opportunities.

Department staff have been working with community representatives and cruise ship companies to develop on-shore excursions to coastal communities from cruise ships. In 1991, ships from two cruise companies visited five communities. Several thousands of dollars of arts and crafts were purchased by the passengers and local outfitters provided guided community tours and visits to bird and animal habitats.

The marketing section works to develop new international and domestic markets for NWT

White-water canoeing on the Horton River, northeast of Colville Lake.

CONTRIBUTIONS REVIEW PANEL - 1990/91

Sector	Applications	Approvals	Total
Arts and Crafts	11	7	$147,400
Business Services	46	29	609,778
Communications	4	4	157,350
Construction	15	8	330,000
Manufacturing	2	1	1,764
Mining	2	2	24,375
Oil and Gas	1	1	20,000
Personal Services	22	17	155,469
Renewable Resources	62	45	1,827,293
Tourism	63	48	796,396
Transportation	3	2	59,953
Total All Sectors	**231**	**164**	**$4,129,778**

CONTRIBUTIONS REVIEW PANEL - 1991/92

Sector	Applications	Approvals	Total
Arts and Crafts	15	10	$69,098
Business Services	27	22	449,200
Communications	4	2	27,526
Construction	16	13	261,221
Manufacturing	2	1	6,270
Mining	2	1	50,000
Personal Services	17	11	151,962
Renewable Resources	46	38	1,333,805
Tourism	53	33	518,111
Transportation	7	6	73,050
Total All Sectors	**189**	**137**	**$2,940,243**

Pangnirtung weaver Rhoda Veevee demonstrates her craft at Inuvik's Great Northern Arts Festival.

tourism, arts and crafts, and arctic foods. In 1991, representatives from the NWT participated in trade and media shows in Tokyo, London, Frankfurt, Boston, New York and Los Angeles as well as Rendezvous Canada, a large international wholesale trade marketplace. The department and some private operators hosted familiarization tours throughout the NWT for wholesalers and writers from Japan, the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom.

In 1990/91, the Arts and Crafts Division completed a strategic plan for product development, marketing and production facilities. New programs will provide artists with funding to purchase tools and equipment and provide carving stone to communities. New arts and crafts centres were built in Pangnirtung and Baker Lake.

The department participated in a trade mission in Japan which featured the "Masters of the Arctic" exhibit at the opening of the new Canadian Embassy. As well, a commercial trade show of NWT arts and crafts work was featured at a gallery in Tokyo. Plans were made for other international marketing efforts, particularly at Expo '92 in Seville, Spain.

Expo '92 will run from April 20 until October 12, 1992. More than 40 NWT residents will be employed in the NWT retail outlet and restaurant called Aurorales located in the Canadian pavilion. Arts and crafts from across the NWT will be sold and northern food will be available in the restaurant. Purchases from northern suppliers for arts and crafts and food are expected to exceed $600,000 and $500,000 respectively.

The Natural Resources section of the Business Development Division began the first year of its five-year renewable resources strategy with initiatives in fisheries, arctic foods, agriculture and forestry. An assessment was done of the costs and benefits of summer versus winter fishing operations on Great Slave Lake and the fish freight subsidy program for Great Slave Lake was revised. A pilot project for canning and selling arctic char continued in 1991. The Arviat fish plant began operations in 1991 and proposals for fish plants in Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet were submitted to the NWT Development Corporation. The department also assisted in setting up family summer fishing camps to harvest char near Chesterfield Inlet. The department continued to provide assistance to fisheries in various NWT communities.

Economic Development and Tourism has been working with various food outlets to develop and market northern foods such as muskox, caribou and arctic char. Regional and headquarters staff are also working to develop a viable arctic foods industry in the Kitikmeot.

The *NWT Agricultural Products Marketing Act*, which was passed in the eighth session of the Legislative Assembly, has allowed the department to establish the legal infrastructure to administer allocation of quota and establish regulations governing agricultural product development. Quotas have been negotiated for chickens and turkeys and negotiations with the Canadian Egg Marketing Association for egg quotas are ongoing. The Horticulture Demonstration and Research project is in its third year of investigating commercial production of selected varieties of agricultural crops and commercial production techniques. A small pilot project to use waste heat from a local generating station for a greenhouse and garden plot has been established at Trout Lake.

Bob Neglak (left) and Colin Amagainik of Cambridge Bay show off some of Central Arctic Meats' products such as muskox and caribou jerkey, sausages, salamis and steaks.

TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation celebrated two years of operation on April 1, 1991. It has continued to change in response to the increased workload resulting from the NWT Transportation Strategy and the transfer of inter-territorial highway reconstruction and Arctic Airports Programs from the federal government.

The Arctic Airports program transfer agreement was completed in March. Thirty-four "B" & "C" airports with a capital replacement value of approximately $600 million were transferred to the Government of the NWT. The Department of Transportation has full responsibility for all planning, design, construction, maintenance, repair and operation of the airports. Having control of former federal government resources, the department can now develop and implement programs in accordance with local and territorial priorities.

As part of the Arctic Airports transfer, the Department of Transportation negotiated a 50/50 cost-shared new airport construction program with Transport Canada. New or improved airports will be developed for Paulatuk, Pelly Bay, Rae Lakes, Snowdrift, Fort Franklin, Lac La Martre and Fort Good Hope. The program, which began this year and will be implemented over six years, has a value of approximately $16 million. Construction has already started at Paulatuk, Rae Lakes and Snowdrift.

Transport Canada continues to own and operate nine "A" airports at Fort Smith, Hay River, Yellowknife, Fort Simpson, Norman Wells, Inuvik, Cambridge Bay, Resolute Bay and Iqaluit. It has also retained responsibility for aviation safety, security and air navigation services including aviation weather, aviation communications, and air navigation equipment.

The department contributed approximately $400,000 to the federally funded Community Aerodrome Radio Station (CARS) Observer/Communicators at local airports. Transport Canada matched that with a further $400,000. As a result, the total expenditures for CARS in the NWT increased over 40 per cent from $2.3 million in 1990/91 to $3.2 million in 1991/92. The new funding will allow an increase in the number of hours of service by many of the stations, thereby improving the safety of air operations. The 16 new jobs created by the program were filled by operators from the local communities. The new operators were trained at Arctic College in Fort Smith.

Extensive reconstruction and resurfacing of territorial highways was completed this year by the Transportation Planning and Transportation Engineering Divisions. On the Mackenzie Highway, $5 million was spent on a 50 kilometre section of highway west of Enterprise to prepare it for paving in 1992. The work included structural improvements to the Kakisa River bridge. On the Yellowknife Highway, work valued at $8.3 million dramatically improved a 65 kilometre section north and south of the Mackenzie River ferry crossing. On Highway #2, the Hay River Highway, pavement resurfacing was done at a cost of $2 million. The 10 kilometre access road to the community of Fort Rae was reconstructed at a cost of $2 million.

Under the community access roads program, roads in Jean Marie River and Gjoa Haven

Captain Greg Martel on the Merv Hardie Ferry on the Mackenzie River crossing at Fort Providence.

The rail line to Hay River is the only railway system in the NWT. It is an essential part of the resupply of Arctic communities west of Spence Bay, as goods are transferred from the railway to barges.

were improved at a cost of $350,000. The access road to the highway system from Jean Marie River is being upgraded from a winter road to a "fair weather" road. The trail to Swan Lake from Gjoa Haven was upgraded to access road standards.

Construction work was done on new airports at Paulatuk and Rae Lakes at a cost of $2 million. Construction in Paulatuk will continue for the next two years and will result in a licensed 4,000 foot gravel runway. The project at Rae Lakes, which was completed this year, includes a licensed 3,000 foot gravel runway.

New or upgraded breakwater and docking facilities were started or completed at Arctic Bay, Broughton Island, Sanikiluaq, Igloolik and Gjoa Haven. They will replace the existing facilities which were inadequate for the support of local small craft used for hunting, fishing, tourist activities and marine supply.

Planning studies are currently being done on the options for the Pelly Bay resupply program. The studies will demonstrate the feasibility and requirements for various supply alternatives and the need for new facilities. The department has played a lead role in developing federal and private sector interest in the project.

A contract for the construction of a new ferry for the Liard River crossing near Fort Simpson was awarded in June 1991. The hull for the ferry is being fabricated in Edmonton and will be shipped in sections to Hay River for final assembly. The ferry will be delivered to the Liard River crossing in mid-summer of 1992. It will replace the M.V. Johnny Berens which will be reassigned in the summer of 1993 to the new Camsell Bend crossing for inauguration of a new ferry service to Wrigley.

The Motor Vehicles Division is responsible for regulatory control of motor vehicles in the NWT. A number of improvements were made to the program this year. The motor vehicles registry system has been added to the government data communications network to enable licenses and registrations to be issued by computer in larger centres. Photo driver's licenses were introduced this year and the license is now valid for five years. Commission rates for motor vehicle issuing agencies were reviewed and a new equitable rate system resulted in increased payments to the majority of agencies.

In response to recent national literacy initiatives, the driver examination section produced a simplified, less technical version of the NWT Driver's Manual. It has been translated into all aboriginal languages.

Memorandums of Understanding were signed by the Minister of Transportation and other jurisdictions, and action plans were

The winter road between Fort Simpson and Norman Wells is part of 1,500 kilometres of winter roads in the NWT.

developed for two five-year strategies for occupant restraints and impaired driving. The goal is to increase the use of seat belts to 95 per cent across Canada and reduce alcohol related motor vehicle fatalities by 20 percent.

The "Saved by the Belt Club" program was introduced to promote the use of seat belts. Membership is for people who have escaped serious injury or death in a motor vehicle accident because they were wearing a seat belt. Thirteen members were inducted into the club this year.

Other intergovernmental Memorandums of Understanding signed with all provinces in 1991 included the Canadian Driver's License Compact, the Vehicle Weights and Dimensions Agreement and the Mandatory Periodic Vehicle Inspection Program.

The Motor Vehicles Division developed and implemented a compliance manual and extensive training package for the department's highway transport officers. Officers participated in Roadcheck 91, a North American three-day blitz on mechanical safety for commercial trucks.

Minor amendments to the *Motor Vehicles Act* and Regulations were undertaken during 1991 correcting problems of registration for commercial vehicles and updating several definitions.

A new *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act* and Regulations was introduced, bringing the NWT into conformance with federal legislation.

On April 1, 1991, the NWT Highway Transport Board was transferred from the Department of the Executive to the Department of Transportation. All regulatory functions of the NWT motor transport industry are now under a single government department. The primary purpose of the transfer was to promote the development of consistent public regulatory policies and to streamline administrative procedures in order to improve service to the public.

Operating authority certificates for highway carrier licensing are now entered into a computerized database for more efficient administration. The final draft of the *Public Service Vehicles Act* is also being completed. Amendments are designed to produce new legislation that will protect the interests of northerners while observing federal deregulation initiatives.

Community Aerodrome Radio Station
HOURS OF OPERATION

Site	Current Hours (Per Week)	Proposed Hours (Per Week)
Broughton Island	40	65
Cape Dorset	168	168
Coral Harbour	168	168
Fort Liard	40	40
Fort Norman	40	40
Grise Fjord	40	40
Holman	40	65
Igloolik	40	65
Lake Harbour	40	40
Nanisivik	54	54
Pangnirtung	40	64
Paulatuk	40	65
Pelly Bay	40	70
Pond Inlet	168	168
Sanikiluaq	40	60
Spence Bay	40	84
Wrigley	40	40
Fort Resolution	40	65
Aklavik *	40	65
Arviat	40	65.5
Chesterfield Inlet	40	65.5
Fort Franklin	40	65
Fort Good Hope	40	65
Fort McPherson	40	65
Gjoa Haven	40	70
Sachs Harbour	40	65
Repulse Bay *	40	65.5
Whale Cove **	40	65.5

* *Implementation date January 31,1992*
** *Implementation date April 1, 1992*

The NTCL barge makes its annual stop in Coppermine to resupply the community with everything from fuel oil to dry goods and furniture.

Christine Norris, who now lives in Hay River, is the eldest member of the Norris family. She raised her family in the Mackenzie Delta area. People across the Northwest Territories speak fondly of her when they recall the boarding home she opened in Aklavik in the 1950s. Visitors to the community could rest there and enjoy a hearty home cooked meal of country foods. Four generations of the Norris family gathered with Christine by the Hay River for a September picnic. Her son Dan (centre) is the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. A Metis, he is proud to have grown up among the Gwich'in, Slavey, Dogrib and Inuvialuit of the Northwest Territories.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Honourable

Nellie Cournoyea

Minister of Public Works

Minister of Health

Minister of Energy, Mines and

Petroleum Resources

The Department of Public Works has the responsibility to design, construct, lease and maintain a broad range of buildings and works. This includes hospitals, nursing stations, schools, arenas, community halls, warehouses, offices, forest fire facilities, correctional centres, water and sewer systems, community roads and petroleum tank farms.

In keeping with the government's economic development strategy, the minister has continued to promote the use of northern businesses in government construction projects, maintenance activities and the leasing of facilities. To encourage local and northern involvement, a number of changes were made to the Government of NWT's northern preference policies. After extensive consultation with northern businesses and residents and the NWT Construction Association, the preference level for local and northern businesses was increased. Further changes are being reviewed for implementation in 1992. Two reports on local and northern involvement were tabled in the Legislative Assembly.

Soviet dignitaries from Yakut-Sakha SSR visited the NWT and signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the territorial government which will help northern businesses establish joint ventures in the Soviet Republic and encourage the exchange of expertise in economic development, northern construction and town planning. The community plan for the village of Votcha in the Komi Republic has now been prepared. It is hoped that this demonstration of northern expertise will lead to business opportunities for northern consultants and contractors.

The Architectural and Engineering Divisions managed over 600 projects during 1991. The Architectural Division manages the design and construction of new government facilities, as well as renovations to existing facilities. The Engineering Division coordinates the design and construction of facilities for water distribution, sewage and solid waste disposal, the storage and dispensing of bulk petroleum products and the recovery and distribution of heat from diesel-electric power plants.

Transfer of the project management function to the regional offices continued in 1991, with 62 per cent of the water and sanitation projects being carried out in the regions. Decentralization of road, site and land development projects is increasing with 37 per cent of the program being carried out by the regional offices compared to 28 per cent in 1990.

Major projects completed in 1991 included additions to the schools in Arviat and Arctic Bay, new schools in Baker Lake, Colville Lake and Rae-Edzo, new schools with gymnasiums in Broughton Island and Paulatuk and adult education centres in Fort Good Hope and Tuktoyaktuk. Student residences were completed in Iqaluit and Pond Inlet.

Four community health centres were completed and renovations were made to the Women's Correctional Centre in Fort Smith. The foundation work for the new Legislative Assembly building was also started.

Forty-four projects were undertaken for the Fire Operations Program including work on heliports, air tanker bases, fire towers, office/warehouse buildings, satellite bases and observation cabins. An airport garage in Fort Liard and an air terminal building in Arviat were also completed.

Other projects completed are the community office in Detah, arenas in Igloolik, Spence Bay, Fort Norman, Fort Resolution and the steel work for the arena in Repulse Bay. Firehalls in Fort Franklin, Baker Lake and Detah along with visitors centres in Iqaluit and Arviat were also completed.

A new water storage reservoir and truck fill station in Chesterfield Inlet and water pumphouses and truck fill-stations in Whale Cove and Paulatuk were completed. The utilidor replacement project in Fort McPherson was also finished, along with solid waste disposal sites in Sachs Harbour and Cambridge Bay. Construction started on the water storage facilities in Rankin Inlet, the water source improvements in Gjoa Haven and on a road to a new solid waste disposal site in Snowdrift.

The Engineering Division managed the development of 107 community road, site, land and other related projects in 41 communities. Under this program, 455 lots were developed, over 18 kilometres of new community roads were constructed and several drainage improvements and road resurfacing projects were completed. During 1991, 100 per cent of the construction on these projects was awarded to local and northern contractors. Training and employment as survey assistants was provided to 98 individuals.

Construction of new or expanded bulk fuel storage facilities has continued. Design and construction standards which meet the stringent safety and environmental codes and regulations established for these facilities have been developed. In-town gas stations were completed in Coppermine, Resolute and Tuktoyaktuk.

Dust control projects were implemented in 14 communities, projects under the community granular program were carried out in 20 communities and granular stockpiles were produced in 10 communities in 1991. Thirty-six people received training to become survey assistants and operate power screeners.

The department provided project management services for the federal Departments of Environment and Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the Rankin Inlet tailings pond reclamation project.

The repair and maintenance of government buildings and works, bulk fuel storage facilities and vehicles and equipment is the responsibility of the department. Devolution of the operation and maintenance of water and sewer systems to municipal governments continued. An operating agreement was signed with the hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk.

Property management services are also provided by the department. A new standardized residential lease for use with employees in government housing was developed and work began on a new policy to manage the disposal of surplus government properties.

During 1991, approximately 50 new and renewal leases worth $4.0 million dollars were awarded to the private sector. The annual budget for office and housing accommodation leased from local and northern companies now exceeds $29 million.

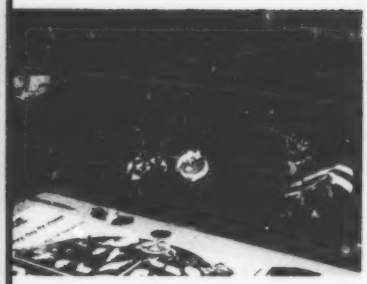
The Energy Management Division provides information and services to the public on energy efficiency. It does this through television and other media advertising, community energy awareness events, local information kiosks, community visits and the creation of special interest materials.

Under the Energy Conservation Capital Program, projects totalling $482,000 were funded. The simple payback period for these projects averages 3.0 years.

Mick Meekitjuk (left), an electrician with Public Works, and apprentice electrician Bobby Christensen work on a motor in Iqaluit.

Eli Chu receives instruction from Brian Cunningham during a six-month trade orientation program. The Department of Public Works, CEIC and the YWCA sponsored the program to encourage women to get into so-called non-traditional jobs.

HEALTH



Grade 4 students Gordie Biscaye and Jessie and Ben Goulet learn about nutrition during a Dogrib language class at St. Pat's Elementary School in Yellowknife.

In November 1990, the Minister of Health tabled a report on Health and Health Services in the Northwest Territories. This report signalled the intention of the Department of Health to place much greater emphasis on assessing the health status of the population and to find more effective methods to promote health, prevent disease, treat illness, provide care and restore health status. The department continues to emphasize the development of healthy lifestyles by promoting an approach to living which combines modern and traditional lifestyles.

Responsibility for the provision of health services was transferred from the Federal Government to the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1988. Health services in the Northwest Territories are now delivered through regional hospital/health boards, in keeping with the Government's commitment to decentralization, citizen participation and self reliance.

The entire geographic area of the Northwest Territories is divided into eight health regions. Seven of these regions are under the jurisdiction of Health Boards, and the development of the eighth Board is underway. Each Board operates, manages, controls and delivers the health services in its region. This year, in the interests of operating efficiency, the THIS Board was dissolved and its powers vested in the Minister of Health. The Department of Health takes the lead role in the direct provision of certain health programs, the development and revision of health legislation, policies and standards, and the overall management of the health care system.

Many residents speak only an aboriginal language. Medical clerk-interpreters are trained to explain medical conditions to unilingual residents. Thirty-five employees received training this year and more courses are planned for next year.

The Community Health Representative (CHR) is part of the health centre staff and community team involved in health promotion and education and in identifying health related problems. Community Health Representatives are selected from the communities and return to live and work in the communities. A 40 week CHR training program produced five graduates this year and nine more graduates are expected in 1992.

Nurses who accept the responsibility of delivering health care in an isolated community receive additional preparation through the Advanced Nursing Skills In-Service Program (ANSIP). In this program, nursing theory and clinical practice are fully integrated with information on aboriginal customs, practices and settings. During the past year over 63 nurses completed one or more of the ANSIP training modules.

The development of an education program to link the CHR and Certified Nursing Assistant training with Registered Nurse training was begun this year. It is anticipated that the first Registered Nurses trained in the NWT will graduate in 1995.

Health centres are places where residents seek help for acute illness, receive care and support for chronic disease and learn how to live healthy lives. During the year a new facility was introduced in Rae Lakes and a replacement facility was opened in Chesterfield Inlet. A replacement health station at Nahanni Butte was opened and acute inpatient beds at the Inuvik Regional Hospital were consolidated and upgraded.

NWT CAUSE OF DEATH BY ICD 9 CLASSIFICATION
January 1, 1990 to December 31,1990

ICD 9 Classification	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths	ICD 9 Classification	No. of Deaths	% of Total Deaths
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	3	1.4	Diseases of the Genitourinary System	2	0.9
Neoplasms	38	17.5	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	1	0.5
Diseases of Blood and Blood Formin Organs	1	0.5	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	1	0.5
Mental Disorders	6	2.7	Congenital Anomalies	5	2.3
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	6	2.7	Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	4	1.8
Diseases of the Circulatory System	44	20.3	Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	13	6.0
Diseases of the Respiratory System	24	11.1	Injury and Poisoning	62	28.6
Diseases of the Digestive System	7	3.2	**Total**	**217**	**100.0**

There will always be some residents who have to leave their home community to receive medical care. A system of boarding homes has been established to provide residents with a place to stay where their language is spoken and familiar foods are served. The Ublivik Boarding Home was opened this year in Winnipeg to serve the needs of patients from the Keewatin Region. This facility replaced the Eastgate Boarding Home.

Many women have expressed the wish to deliver their babies closer to home. Research on the feasibility of a Community Birthing Project was undertaken in the Keewatin Region during the summer and a report is anticipated early in 1992.

The department confirms that 12 NWT residents have now been identified as infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). As this number grows people are becoming aware that this is a disease that does not recognize boundaries of race, sex or location, and that each person is responsible for preventing infection.

An extensive outbreak of bacterial gastroenteritis caused by the organism E. coli 0157:H7 occurred in the Keewatin Region. In spite of extensive efforts by the Regional Health Board and its staff, the Department of Health, the University of Manitoba and Health and Welfare Canada, no precise origin of the outbreak was identified. Control measures were primarily directed toward personal and food hygiene to reduce the possibility of spread from person to person.

Extensive consultation with elders and the care-givers of young children has taken place this year concerning dental decay in young children. A video explaining the problems surrounding the habit of propping up a nursing bottle for children was developed and distributed to give greater visibility to this problem and to encourage preventive action by parents and guardians.

An Environmental Contaminants Unit coordinates Government of the NWT research and assists with disseminating information on contaminants to the public.

The Department of Health recognizes that responsible fiscal management is essential for the current and future years. This is especially critical given the financial position of the Government of the Northwest Territories with regard to limited resources, escalating costs, and competing demands. To this end, the department and regional hospital/health boards have been advised to actively review their budgets and to maximize the funding allocated to accomplish program responsibility.

Extended Health Benefits Program 1990/91

Pharmacare (Net)	$455,921
Other Benefits	449,295
Total	**$905,216**

Medicare Plan 1990/91

Inside the NWT	$11,801,834
Other Benefits	3,355,989
Total	**$15,157,823**

Medical Travel 1990/91

Medical Travel	$16,891,879

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital employees hone their emergency response skills during a mock disaster exercise.

NWT Birth and Death Statistics by Region

January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990

Region	Live Births	Birth Rate*	Total Deaths	Mortality Rate**
Baffin	284	5.3	43	4.0
Fort Smith	615	11.4	91	3.6
Inuvik	217	4.0	26	3.3
Keewatin	235	4.4	31	5.6
Kitikmeot	149	2.8	26	6.2
Total NWT	**1500**	**27.9**	**217**	**4.0**

*Live births per 1,000 population ** Deaths per 1,000 population

THIS Expenditures 1990/91

Capital	$8,350,000	
Total Capital		$8,350,000
NWT Hospitals/Health Boards	$83,650,805	
Out of Territories Hospitals	20,480,684	
Support Services by Other Departments	3,223,095	
Extended and Chronic Care and Institutional Mental Health Care	2,452,493	
Total O&M		$109,807,077
Total Capital and O&M		**$118,157,077.00**

Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

The oldest known rocks in the world, at 3.9 billion years old, are in the Northwest Territories, southeast of Great Bear Lake near the Acasta River.

Exploration and development was slow in 1991 because of depressed oil and gas prices and unavailable exploration land in the Mackenzie Valley. However, Esso Resources drilled the Tuk E-20 well on Inuvialuit lands, Shell Canada completed a seismic program in the Mackenzie Delta and Paramount Resources drilled five wells in the Cameron Hills area.

A revised proposal for the finalization of the Northern Accord was developed and submitted to the federal government in June 1991. Under the accord, management of onshore oil and gas resources will be transferred from the federal government to the Government of the NWT and joint management arrangements will be made for the offshore.

In May 1991, the Government of the NWT signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Yukon government on principles for oil and gas arrangements in the Beaufort Sea. This will allow the two territorial governments to negotiate separately with the federal government with some common principles. Negotiations on the final Northern Accord agreement and an oil and gas fund began in September.

Oil and Gas legislation which could be introduced to the Legislative Assembly in the Spring 1992 session has been drafted in consultation with industry, aboriginal organizations and the federal government. Under the Northern Accord, an oil and gas board will regulate industry activities and a new petroleum administration section will be established within the department.

The department completed a review of oil and gas royalty regulations in 1991. It participated in the release of a call for nominations/call for bids in the Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta and Cameron Island. Proposed oil and gas rights issuances were discussed with community and regional groups in the Deh Cho and Sahtu regions, and a field study in the Horn Plateau was conducted with the Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology.

Following an application from Gulf Canada for the Kulluk drilling program, the Environmental Impact Review Board made recommendations concerning government preparedness for oil spills in the Beaufort Sea. The Beaufort Sea Steering Committee, represented by industry, the Inuvialuit, the federal government, the Yukon government, and the Government of the NWT, was formed to address the recommendations. The committee submitted a report to the Minister of Indian Affairs, Thomas Siddon, in April 1991.

The department responded to the Gulf Crisis by formalizing a Petroleum Contingency Plan for times of national and international energy shortages.

Under the federal/territorial Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP), the department develops and negotiates funding for, and coordinates Government of the NWT projects to improve government preparedness for hydrocarbon development. In 1991, NOGAP sponsored 14 projects related to community planning for hydrocarbon development.

The department developed a comprehensive energy supply and demand data system for the NWT and, in anticipation of a Mackenzie Delta gas project, directed a NOGAP report on opportunities for new energy supply options to NWT communities. Work continued on government, industry and community

A jumbo drill operating in the Polaris Mine, is used to drill holes for the placement of explosives.

preparedness in the event of pipeline construction.

The NWT mineral industry is the largest private industry employer in the NWT. It accounts for approximately 80 per cent of exports from the NWT, contributing about $1 billion annually to the NWT economy. Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources supports the mineral industry in a number of ways including acting as co-sponsor with the NWT Chamber of Mines of the annual NWT Mining Week, and publishing the 1990 NWT Mineral Sector Report. The department also developed a new policy on infrastructure in existing communities in support of new mineral development in the NWT.

The department participat :s in environmental and other reviews of new mineral development projects. As a member of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Native Involvement in the Mining Industry, the department promotes the need for northern employment in the industry. It developed a draft Sustainable Development in Mining Policy and is working with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism to develop a data base of carving stone in the NWT.

The NWT Chamber of Mines, funded by the department, conducted the annual mineral exploration survey in the NWT. In 1990, the mining industry spent $38 million: $28.4 million in the Mackenzie region, $8.1 million in the Keewatin and $1.5 million in the Arctic Islands.

The department participated in Canada-wide mineral statistical surveys with the federal and provincial governments and it continued to represent the Government of the NWT and the NWT mineral industry on various inter-governmental committees.

The Canada/NWT Mineral Development Agreement expired in 1991. In July, a new five-year agreement called the DIAND/GNWT Cooperative Agreement, part of the Canada - NWT Economic Development Framework Agreement, was signed. A total of $8.2 million is available for four types of projects. Under the geoscience component, mapping has been started in favourable geological areas. Under technology, research is done in mining technology and processing. The information project promotes employment and opportunities for business in the mining industry and a prospector assistance project encourages prospecting by NWT residents.

The Development Impact Zone (DIZ) Program provides for the public to participate in decisions on resource development. Two DIZ groups, the Beaufort/Mackenzie Delta Group and the Shihta Regional Council/DIZ Committee are each in their seventh year of activities. Each is represented by community members with participation from the Government of the NWT, DIAND and industry.

The Department of Energy,s Mines and Petroleum Resources participated in the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) and Gwich'in land claim negotiations and is a member of the Government of the NWT's Gwich'in Implementation Steering Committee. It works to ensure that the claims accommodate non-renewable resource development interests.

Rob Johnstone, project geologist at Camsel Lake, discusses the morning's traverse with Christine Petch and Tom Evelagek.

Helen and John Maksagak (right) of Cambridge Bay are considered role models and leaders in their community. Both in their 60s, they are involved with several local and territorial organizations. John has been a member of the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, the hunters' and trappers' association, the hamlet council, and the local housing association. Helen helped establish a shelter for abused women in the community and is now involved with organizations such as the local housing association, the Social Services appeals committee, the territorial board of management for alcohol and drug services, and the NWT Roundtable on the Environment and Economy. Four generations of the Maksagak family gathered for this photograph in May during Umingmak Frolics, a spring carnival in the community.

N.W.T.

Municipal and Community Affairs

The Honourable

Tom Butters

Minister of Municipal and

Community Affairs

Minister of Government

Services

During 1991, the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs closely examined several of its major programs in order to improve its capability of providing better service to local governments and other major clients. The department worked on a municipal education strategy which reaffirms the municipal councils and their administrative staff as the key training clients of the department. In consultation with the Association of Municipalities, the department also evaluated Community Government Week, a program which publicizes the importance of community governments in the NWT.

The Community Planning Division assisted the local councils of Rae Lakes, Rae-Edzo, Chesterfield Inlet, Pelly Bay and Sanikiluaq in preparing community plans. As well, Fort Providence, Fort Franklin and Norman Wells received funding and technical assistance to hire planning consultants to prepare community plans. Fort Smith completed a review and update of its community plan and zoning by-law and Igloolik and Holman each approved new community plans. Igloolik also approved a zoning by-law. The councils in Fort Franklin and Fort Providence are assisting the department in preparing an audio/visual program which will explain how to prepare a community plan. Tuktoyaktuk and Rankin Inlet each received funds to hire staff for their individual planning needs. Planning in Tuktoyaktuk is related to oil and gas issues and Rankin Inlet wants to improve and beautify the core area of the townsite. The department assisted Rankin Inlet in obtaining Government of Canada funding for the reclamation of the tailings pond of the abandoned Rankin Inlet nickel mine.

Several communities were assisted by the Community Planning Division in the design and construction of new land development projects and $4 million was spent on preparing 340 building lots, including construction of the new Nuvuk subdivision in Rankin Inlet. Surveys were conducted in 10 communities to determine how residents feel about the layout of new subdivisions and what improvements they would like in new housing areas. Land use guidelines were prepared to promote and protect the area around the new Legislative Assembly Building on the shore of Frame Lake in Yellowknife.

Policy and legislative reviews of land development financing, municipal and private land development, land pricing and disposal methods, and land affordability programs were undertaken in consultation with the Department of Finance and the NWT Housing Corporation.

Community government staff in 21 communities received funding and training for planning and lands administration and a handbook was prepared to help community councillors guide and direct municipal land development projects in their communities. A Zoning Enforcement Handbook was also written to help community government staff administer and enforce zoning by-laws. The Community Planning Manual, part of the five workbook series for community government staff training in planning and lands administration, received an honourable mention from the Canadian Institute of Planners in 1991.

Three regional lands workshops were held during 1991. Baffin community planning and lands administrators met in Lake Harbour in June, a surveying workshop for Keewatin communities was held in Rankin Inlet in September, and an introductory planning and lands workshop was held in November in Cambridge Bay.

During 1991, the Community Works and Capital Planning Division delivered about $27.6 million of capital projects to NWT communities. Public building construction was done in Detah, Enterprise, Resolute Bay, Sachs Harbour and Whale Cove. Water supply projects were carried out in Cape Dorset, Fort McPherson, Fort Resolution, Rankin Inlet and Spence Bay and major sanitation projects were done in Broughton Island, Paulatuk, Pelly Bay, Repulse Bay and Snowdrift. About $2.3 million of mobile equipment was purchased for municipal operations in communities across the NWT.

The department encourages communities to manage their own capital projects and in 1991, $13.5 million, representing 51 per cent of the capital construction budget, was transferred to communities capable of managing capital projects. The department also emphasizes training for municipal councils and staff. The Community Works Management System, which will promote more effective delivery of community works programs, has been introduced to all NWT communities. Arviat, Coppermine and Rae are already using the system.

The department does some applied research under its Technical Studies Program. The research is done to support development of programs, for public education and awareness, to train community works staff and to look for solutions to unique northern problems. In 1991, work was done on co-disposal of hazardous waste with municipal solid waste, fire protection and sprinklers, and the quality of drinking water in NWT communities. Snow management techniques which were tested and proven effective in Baker Lake are now being used in other NWT communities.

An Emergency Measures Steering Committee to determine policy and direction for emergency preparedness was established this year. It is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Municipal and Community Affairs and composed of other deputy ministers.

Two emergency preparedness training courses were conducted in 1991. The Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) and Health and Welfare Canada conducted a course for 20 Health and Social Services community workers from the Baffin Region in Iqaluit in July. EMO and instructors from the Civil Emergency Preparedness College delivered a course to 20 mayors, councillors, chiefs and band councils in Tuktoyaktuk in August.

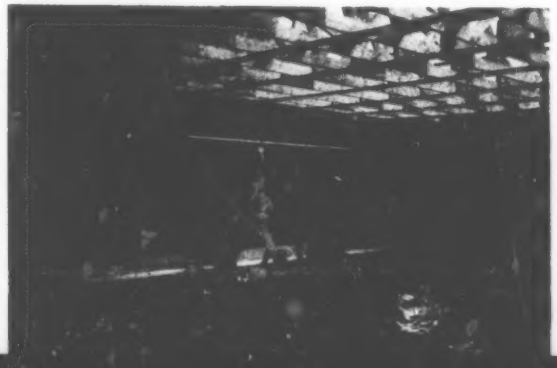
Emergency Preparedness Canada has approved the costs of five projects to a maximum of $671,502, of which $315,357 will be cost-shared by the federal government. The funding covers emergency response equipment, communications equipment, a rescue vehicle, the development of a Regional Control Centre and assistance in the development of community, regional and territorial emergency plans.

In 1991, through the Lands Division, the department was involved in the Gwich'in and Tungavik Federation of Nunavut land selections and in the establishment of municipal boundaries in conjunction with land selection.

Decentralization of lands administration to the Baffin and Inuvik Regions is now 90 per cent complete. New planning and land officers were trained in Cambridge Bay, Rae-Edzo and Fort Simpson and land officer positions were staffed with northern candidates in Keewatin, Inuvik and Iqaluit.

The Municipal Operations and Assessment Division completed a general property assessment for Hay River and property assessments were utilized for taxation for the

The Rae pool program is one of 31 programs across the NWT which operate at pools and waterfronts. More than 3,000 young people take part in the aquatic program each summer.



Leslie P. Blake is the Recreation Coordinator in Fort McPherson. He is a graduate of the Arctic College Recreational Leadership Program.

first time in Lac La Martre, Fort Resolution, Snowdrift, Detah and Fort Liard. The property assessment program in the Baffin Region is now decentralized to the Iqaluit office.

The division conducted a variety of training workshops on subjects such as by-law enforcement, municipal and community council roles and responsibilities, local government accounting and GST implementation. Advice, assistance and support were provided to all municipal and community governments through on-site consultations and municipal inspections as required under territorial legislation. Division staff also met frequently with municipal administrations experiencing fiscal management problems and provided continuing professional advice.

A priority of the Sport and Recreation Division this year was to determine its direction for the coming years. Following a survey of recreation professionals and a conference called "Directions for the Nineties" held in Yellowknife in April, the division identified the directions and goals to be achieved through sport and recreation into the year 2000.

Traditional games festivals were held in six regions during July and August. The Aquatic Program operated 13 seasonal pools and 15 waterfronts, six of which were operated by community residents. Forty communities participated in the 10th Annual Terry Fox Run in September and raised nearly $60,000 for cancer research.

Several recreation facilities were constructed in 1991 including gyms in Paulatuk and Broughton Island, an arena/community hall/curling rink complex in Fort Norman, arenas in Repulse Bay and Fort Liard, arena complexes in Fort Franklin, Spence Bay and Holman, an arena/curling facility in Igloolik, a pool enclosure in Inuvik and renovations to the Iqaluit recreation facilities. Design and/or construction began on arena facilities in Gjoa Haven, Chesterfield Inlet and Pelly Bay, and the Trout Lake Community Centre.

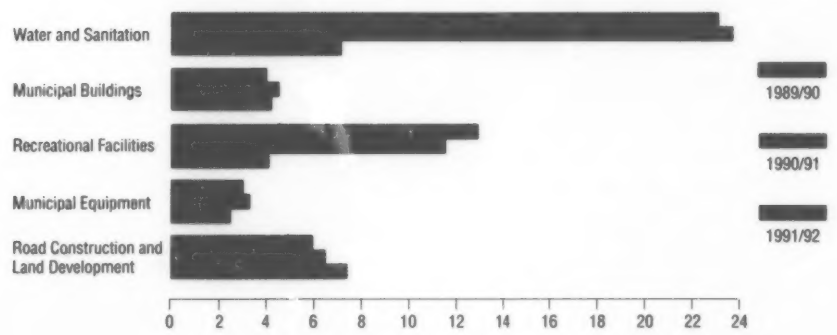
Iqaluit, Chesterfield Inlet and Fort Smith completed community recreation master plans with funding from the division. Operating subsidies of $2 million were paid to communities to offset operating and maintenance costs for recreation facilities. Communities also received about $400,000 for renovations and enhancements to indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. A standardized enclosure to house seasonal above ground swimming pools is being designed and the design for a standardized community centre for communities of less than 150 people was completed.

Recreation Facility Operator Program training sessions were held on topics such as ice making, energy management, basic carpentry and preventative maintenance planning.

One hundred people received Community Volunteer Services Awards and Jan Stirling of Yellowknife received the first annual NWT Outstanding Volunteer Service Award.

The NWT Recreation and Parks Association hosted the annual NWT Recreation Conference called "Creative Recreation" in Yellowknife in March. Five people graduated

THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM
$ Millions



from the Recreation Leaders Program and 11 students joined the program.

During 1991, the regions hosted more than 40 sport competitions for athletes from more than 50 communities. Small, isolated communities received $150,000 for intercommunity sports competitions and $100,000 for skill development in sports.

Seventy-one athletes and coaches from seven communities represented the NWT at the Canada Games in Prince Edward Island in February/March 1991. Lee Bakker from Fort Smith won a gold medal for figure skating and Paul Green from Hay River won a bronze medal in biathlon. In November, approximately 2,500 athletes from more than 50 communities competed in the Regional Arctic Winter Games Trials for the 1992 Arctic Winter Games in Whitehorse, Yukon.

Several NWT delegates attended the National Sport Policy Conference in Ottawa in July to help set broad directions for the Canadian sport system for the next ten years. Revised agreements were signed renewing Sport North's authority to manage several sport programs on behalf of the Government of the NWT for the next four years.

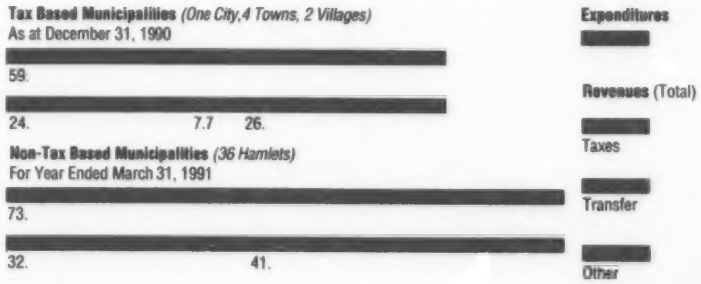
In 1991, the Surveys and Mapping Division carried out precise vertical air photography in 32 communities and sites throughout the NWT. The photos are a means of monitoring community growth and are necessary in the production or updating of maps. Control surveys which will be used for mapping and development were carried out in four communities. New mapping was done in five communities and several existing maps were updated. All new mapping is in digital format which will increase its flexibility and allow maps to be incorporated into the Land Related Information System being developed by the department. Legal surveys to facilitate land disposition and to control land development were done in 14 communities throughout the NWT.

The division provides maps to various users and provides information on matters relating to surveys and mapping. It also writes legal descriptions of municipal boundaries for land claims, electoral boundaries and park reserves. It represents the Government of the NWT on a federal/provincial surveying and mapping committee, provides advice on use of control surveys and mapping by other departments and provides training on basic surveying to community planning and lands administrators. The division provides a library service of air photography and is involved in the development of the MACA/Government Land Related Information System.

Willie Enoogoo looks after delivering water to Pond Inlet residents.

Consolidated Statement of Municipal Revenues and Expenses

$ Millions



GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Contractors refuel a plane in Rankin Inlet as part of the Department of Government Services' Aviation Fuel Handling Certification Program.

The Department of Government Services provides a variety of services to the public and to territorial government departments. It also represents the interests of the Government of the NWT and northerners in relations with the Canada Post Corporation, the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission, and various interprovincial committees.

The Petroleum Products Division provides fuel services to 45 NWT communities where no private commercial service exists. In summer, fuel is transported by barge and tanker and in winter by truck over winter roads. It is stored in bulk-fuel facilities and sold and delivered to residents by local contractors.

In 1991/92 over 86 million litres of fuel will be sold. Sales revenues are expected to increase 7 per cent over the previous year to $50 million. The price of fuel rose slightly in 1991 because of the GST. In 1991/92 local contractors will be paid almost $6 million for their services.

Long-term fuel delivery contracts assure a stable operations environment for local contractors and promote the growth of business. In 1991, 22 long-term contracts were awarded. The contractors are required to purchase and provide garages for fuel delivery vehicles and to develop their own billing systems.

Bulk fuel storage facilities in Trout Lake, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk, Broughton Island, Cape Dorset, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Resolute Bay and Spence Bay were expanded and improved in 1991 and training programs in safe fuel handling were conducted for division staff and contractors. The fuel drum crushing program continued this year in Grise Fiord and Baker Lake.

In order to encourage the use of northern businesses by government departments, the Supply Services Division permits departmental purchases of up to $1,000 through Local Contract Authority. This method of purchasing was used to acquire $5 million worth of goods from local businesses in 1990-91.

Buyer/seller evenings were sponsored in Cambridge Bay, Inuvik, Yellowknife and Hay River to acquaint business people with the supply needs of government.

The issuing of all Standing Offer Agreements (SOA) is now centralized to eliminate duplication. There has been increased use of multiple vendor SOAs for low value items. This spreads government purchases over a larger number of vendors. A master index and catalog of SOAs has been published and issued to all departments.

The use of recycled materials by government departments was greatly expanded in 1991. Government forms such as envelopes and letterhead are being printed on recycled paper, photocopiers are using recycled paper and ink cartridges for laser printers are being recharged instead of discarded. With the

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES LIQUOR
Litres of Liquor Sold

	Domestic	Imported	1990/91 Total	1989/90 Total	% Change
Spirits	428,775	63,943	492,718	533,340	-7.6%
Wine	108,982	141,858	250,840	257,453	-2.6%
Beer	3,823,132	144,570	3,967,702	4,086,117	-2.9%
	4,360,889	350,371	4,711,260	4,876,910	-3.4%
Litres Absolute Alcohol		462,742	445,960		3.8%

cooperation of northern air carriers, about 5 tons of fine paper are sent south from Yellowknife, Inuvik, Iqaluit and Cambridge Bay every month for recycling.

The NWT Liquor Commission, with headquarters in Hay River, purchases, distributes and sells all alcoholic beverages in the NWT. In 1990/91, 4.7 million litres of liquor were sold for $29.5 million. In 1989/90, 4.8 million litres were sold for $28.6 million.

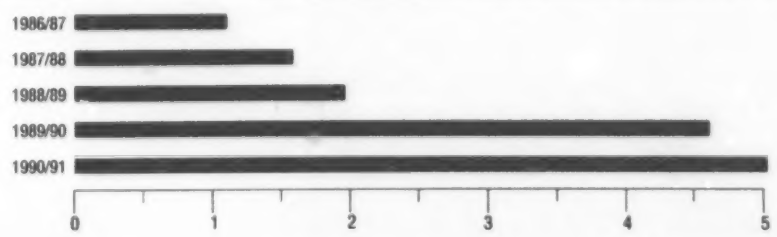
On January 1, 1991, a deposit/return program was started for liquor bottles and cans. As of August, 67 per cent of all containers were being returned. New liquor stores in Yellowknife and Fort Smith opened in late 1991. They have more floor space, more area for customer service and more customer parking.

The Liquor Licensing Board grants, renews and transfers liquor licenses, as well as suspends and cancels licenses and permits. The board controls the operation of licensed premises in the NWT and prescribes the rights, privileges, conditions and obligations for licences and permits under the *Liquor Act*. The board conducts public meetings and disciplinary hearings and advises the minister on the sale and consumption of liquor in licensed premises. In 1991, liquor plebiscites were held in Snare Lake and Coppermine. Short-term regulations were developed for Arctic Red River and Broughton Island.

The Systems and Computer Services Division provides computer services connected by a data communications network to all departments and regions. The division administers all government telephone and data networks and evaluates microcomputers and software. There is a resource centre for microcomputer users.

New computer systems have been introduced this year for a weather data network for the Renewable Resources Fire Centre, for game licensing, student loans, justice information, and the motor vehicle registration system. Some internal government systems such as leave and attendance and the government telephone directory have also been computerized. Coppermine and Baker Lake have been added to the data communications network. The motor vehicle registry system has been added to the data communications network so that licenses and registrations can be issued in the larger centres.

LOCAL CONTRACT AUTHORITY PURCHASES
$ Millions



PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DIVISION CONTRACTOR COMMISSIONS

	Litres Sold	*Commissions Paid*
1987/88	74,686,132	$4,117,000
1988/89	77,503,000	$4,565,000
1989/90	81,656,173	$4,965,000
1990/91	83,565,736	$5,445,000
1991/92	86,000,000	$5,800,000

SAFETY AND PUBLIC SERVICES

The Honourable

Jeannie Marie-Jewell

Minister of Social Services

Minister of Safety

and Public Services

The Department of Safety and Public Services made considerable progress this year in educating the general public, workers, and industries and businesses about their rights and obligations. A significant number of new publications were distributed on a wide range of topics ranging from consumer information to occupational health and safety. As well, the department made considerable progress in updating legislation and regulations to improve working conditions, the minimum wage, and consumers' rights. The department also increased the number and improved the quality of safety inspections to help workers, and industries and businesses reduce costs associated with accidents.

A number of acts were passed in 1991 dealing with Consumer and Corporate Affairs. The *Real Estate Agents' Licensing Act* was proclaimed on January 1, 1991. All real estate agents and salespersons must now meet prescribed educational requirements and pass an examination before a license is issued.

The *Locksmiths, Security Guards and Other Security Occupations Act* was passed on April 18, 1991. Regulations are being developed and the legislation is expected to be proclaimed by April 1, 1992.

The *Marriage Act* was amended to provide that marriage ceremonies, customs and traditions of all established religions are valid in the Northwest Territories.

The *Insurance Act* was amended to permit the Northwest Territories to participate in a national Life Insurance Compensation Plan which will assist policyholders in the event of bankruptcy of a life insurance company. A Participation Agreement between the Government of the NWT and the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Compensation Corporation was signed on June 29, 1991.

A landlord/tenant information booklet, in question and answer format, was produced in English and Inuktitut. A French translation has also been completed.

A consumer information package for Grade 4 students was developed and distributed to all schools in the NWT.

Fee increases came into effect for lottery licenses, vital statistics, marriage licenses and certain medically-related professional fees.

The *Lotteries Act* and regulations are being reviewed. Public opinion has been sought on the recommendations for changes to the lotteries regulations.

New drafts of mine safety legislation and regulations were completed and submitted to interested parties for review. A new Explosives and Detonator Safety course was developed and taught to interested groups.

In 1991, drafts of new electrical safety legislation and regulations were prepared and distributed to the public. The Electrical Safety section hosted the annual meeting of the Canadian Chief Electrical Inspectors' Committee and the Canadian Electrical Code Committee in Yellowknife in June 1991. Electrical safety exhibits were provided to trade shows in Yellowknife and Hay River and electrical code workshops were held in Iqaluit and Inuvik. Electrical inspectors visited each community in the NWT at least twice during 1991. Two new positions were created: an electrical inspector for Rankin Inlet, and an elevator inspector for Yellowknife.

The Occupational Health and Safety section provided training to more than 600 NWT workers on Workplace Hazardous Material Information Systems. Safety publications produced and distributed this year included the "*Employers' Guide to the Safety Act*," the "*Employees' Guide to the Safety Act*" and the "Workplace Hazardous Information System....Workers' Pocket Guide." Drafts of new regulations for handling asbestos and sandblasting have been prepared and distributed to the public for comment.

More than 270 gas permits were issued this year. One was for the Hay River propane gas distribution system, which includes more than 480 gas service lines and gas meters. Three thousand "Use Propane Wisely" booklets were distributed throughout the NWT as well as 4,000 propane labels in English and Inuktitut for cylinders and tanks. Gas displays were exhibited at the Hay River Trade Show and the Yellowknife Mining Week displays. A new course on safe handling and dispersing of propane was tested in a pilot project.

Inspectors made 1,797 inspections of boilers and pressure vessels in 48 communities. Twenty-one "B" pressure welders were tested for certification, 13 boiler operator examinations were held and 67 boiler operator certificates were issued or renewed. Inspections were done on 470 new boiler/pressure vessels. Fifty-eight boiler, pressure vessel, and fitting designs were reviewed for registration, and five boiler installation plans were reviewed for acceptance.

Eighteen hundred fire inspections in public buildings in 1991 identified approximately 18,000 deficiencies which required the attention of the building owners. Seventy-five firefighting training sessions were attended by more than 600 firefighters. Seventy-five public fire safety presentations were attended by more than 2,000 NWT residents. More than 400 government employees also received fire safety training. A 28 minute video, "Straight Shootin," on the hazards of propane abuse, was produced for distribution in the NWT. The video was shot on location in Cape Dorset by the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation using local actors.

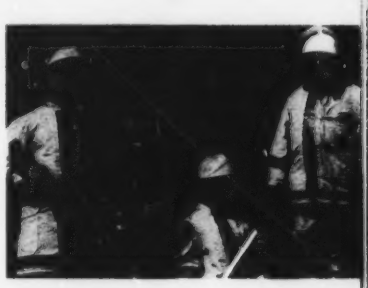
The Propane Cylinder Storage Regulation came into effect on July 26, 1991. Its purpose is to ensure that propane cylinders are well secured and not accessible to "sniffers." The *Fire Prevention Act* provides for fines of up to $10,000 and/or one year in jail for contravention of the storage regulation.

The "Learn Not To Burn" fire safety awareness program continued to be shown in all schools in the NWT and has now been extended to daycare facilities to be shown to pre-school children. Over 10,000 English and Inuktitut fire safety workbooks were distributed to NWT school children.

A new minimum wage system came into effect on April 1, 1991. The previous minimum rate was $5 per hour. The new rate for people in designated communities on the highway system who are 16 and over is $6.50 per hour. Those under 16 receive $6 per hour. In all other NWT locations, it is $7 for those 16 and over and $6.50 for people under 16 years of age.

Under the *Labour Standards Act*, new provisions on pregnancy and parental leave came into effect on July 15, 1991. Pregnancy leave of 17 weeks is now available for women and 12 weeks parental leave is available for men and women. Parental leave is also available to people adopting children.

The department will continue the work begun this year by pursuing new and creative strategies aimed at improving services to clients, through increased education and communication, and improved regulatory services.



Joey Smallgeese and Joachim Minoza try on firefighting suits during a visit with Hay River Reserve Fire Chief Frank Fabian.

The Echo Bay Mine rescue team members test the safety of their self-contained breathing apparatuses during the annual Mine Rescue Competition in Yellowknife.

Social Services

Kathy Drygeese and Pierre Lafond glaze ceramic pieces at the Abe Miller Centre workshop in Yellowknife.

The Department of Social Services provides services to individuals, families and communities to promote healthy lifestyles and spiritual strength, protect social well-being, and develop independence. The major departmental accomplishments of 1991 were a Master Development Planning Program for Correctional Services in the NWT, a Strategic Plan for Alcohol and Drug Services, improvements in social assistance programs, significant work on suicide prevention, and publication of the first Annual Report of the Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Two new positions were created in the child welfare system. A placement officer will monitor a child's position in the welfare system and help community social workers determine appropriate institutions and interregional placements for children. A court liaison worker will provide training, workshops and individual assistance to community social service workers to help them present cases in court.

A private child welfare group home opened in Inuvik in February 1991. It can accommodate six children and has been filled to capacity since its opening.

Several steps were taken to promote awareness and sensitivity to child sexual abuse. A child sexual abuse strategy publication called "Healing the Hurt" was approved and distributed. Child sexual abuse specialists were recruited for the Keewatin, Inuvik, Deh Cho and Baffin regions. Four of those from the Keewatin took part in a native child sexual abuse counselling skills course. In Baker Lake, the department, with the help of the Oblates of Marie Imaculée, is supporting a treatment project for victims of child sexual abuse. Mianiqsijit is a community committee which has grown out of this project. It will continue to provide services to offenders and victims of child sexual abuse with financial and program support from Social Services. In Fort Smith, the Fort Smith Interagency Group, with the support of Family and Children's Services, began a project to develop better ways to integrate community resources to deal with problems of sexual abuse, especially those involving children.

The department contributed capital funds toward the purchase of a new building in Yellowknife for the NWT Family Counselling Services and also toward the renovation of a new building for the Trailcross Treatment Centre for Children in Fort Smith.

A strategic plan for Alcohol and Drug Services was tabled in the June 1991 session of the Legislative Assembly. It will help determine treatment requirements in the NWT. New alcohol and drug projects were established in Repulse Bay, Coral Harbour and Chesterfield Inlet. Improvements were made to alcohol and drug projects in Arviat, Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet. On March 21, 1991, Northern Addiction Services opened its new Northern Addictions Treatment Centre near Detah. This is a 20-bed alcohol and drug treatment centre. Construction planning began for a new 30-bed treatment centre on the Hay River Reserve. This centre, which will be completed in the 1992/93 fiscal year, will be operated by residents of the reserve and will have strong aboriginal influences.

In 1991, 68 per cent of the department's total budget for youth initiatives went toward

either community or alcohol/drug prevention programs. A handbook entitled "Guide to Programs and Services" was developed for young people in the NWT and the department produced a poster for National Addictions Awareness Week. After the death of two boys in a propane explosion in Cambridge Bay, considerable work has been done by social workers, nurses, teachers, the RCMP, Safety and Public Services employees, and hamlet residents to provide education on the dangers of solvent abuse.

A conference on Fetal Alcohol Syndrome was held in Fort Simpson in September. More than 100 people from the NWT, northern Alberta and northern British Columbia participated.

A strategy paper called "Working Together - A Strategy for Suicide Prevention in the Northwest Territories" was tabled in the February session of the Legislative Assembly. It is the first step in helping individuals and communities deal with suicide. Work on developing a northern suicide prevention training curriculum began in Baker Lake, Coppermine, Iqaluit, Fort Simpson, Inuvik, Fort Smith and Yellowknife. This will allow community groups to help in public education about and prevention of suicide. A suicide specialist for the Eastern Arctic is now based in Rankin Inlet.

The department held grieving workshops in Fort Simpson and Jean Marie River in February, March and June 1991 to help community residents cope with suicide.

Three personal care facilities for seniors are now under construction. In Arviat, a community committee is overseeing the building of an eight to ten unit facility. In Fort Smith, the Government of the NWT and the Town Council are involved in the construction of a 20-unit facility. In Iqaluit, a combination 20 units of independent housing and six-bed personal care facility will be completed early in 1992. It will be the first of its kind in the Eastern Arctic. A new eight-bed group home for disabled adults opened in Yellowknife in April.

The department provided equipment for an Elders' Summer Camp which was held in Aklavik from July to September.

Several steps were made in transferring responsibility for social service programs to the communities. The Hamlet of Cambridge Bay has hired a social development officer to develop a plan for more local control of social programs. The department held discussions with the Fort Liard Band Council about transferring social assistance programs to the band and in Tuktoyaktuk, discussions about transfers are continuing between the department and a local group.

In the spring of 1991, government liaison officers in Lake Harbour and Igloolik took on the responsibility of delivering the social assistance program. This pilot project will be thoroughly evaluated and recommendations for future realignment of responsibilities will be made at that time.

Several social assistance programs were improved this year. Social assistance food allowance rates were increased by 8 per cent on April 1, 1991 and a food cost survey was done in November. The results of the survey will help the Government of the NWT determine if further adjustments to social assistance rates are required. A new computerized system implemented in 1991 will improve the method for approving and granting social assistance.

Youth workers take a stroll on the grounds of the River Ridge Youth Centre in Fort Smith, a maximum secure facility for young offenders in the Western Arctic.

The department is continuing to negotiate with the federal government for a five-year agreement, the Social Assistance Recipients Employability Enhancement Accord. This will help individuals acquire the skills and experience necessary to obtain and maintain employment. Meanwhile, many people in the NWT participated in job entry and on-the-job training programs through the Employment Enhancement Program for Social Assistance Recipients which is operated in cooperation with the Department of Education and Employment and Immigration Canada.

A new fuel for seniors policy now provides assistance for the purchase of wood, fuel oil, propane and natural gas by seniors anywhere in the NWT. The territorial supplementary benefit for seniors was increased to $125 a month as of September 1, 1991.

Representatives from all the Baffin communities attended the Baffin Youth Justice Committee Conference held in May, 1991. A Community Justice Conference was held in Fort Simpson in September to look at how the justice system could be changed to reflect aboriginal needs and aspirations. The National Heads of Corrections Conference held in Yellowknife in August was attended by officials of territorial, provincial and federal corrections systems.

A Master Development Planning Program for Correctional Services in the NWT was begun. It will provide program and facility planning for Corrections Services for the next 15 years. A 10-bed women's correctional centre in Fort Smith opened in August. A private open-custody facility in Inuvik opened in May. It provides 24-hour supervision, effective parenting and youth care for a maximum of six youths.

A human resource information system was established in the department to reconcile person-years, positions and budgets. An Information and Technology Plan was implemented to address the current information system requirements and provide a blueprint for future development.

During 1991, the department reduced the backlog of a number of claims from the Canada Assistance Plan, Vocational Rehabilitation and Disabled Persons, and Young Offenders Agreement. Four years of Canada Assistance Plan claims were settled.

The Kakayak Day Care in Coppermine is licensed for a maximum of 20 children. It opened in November 1990.

BOARDS AND AGENCIES

The Government of the NWT has created a number of boards and agencies to fulfill a multitude of public service requirements. The authority under which each acts varies. While some of these boards and agencies operate as fully staffed organizational entities, others utilize staff from host departments to carry out day-to-day operations.

All boards and agencies are subject to the provisions of the *Financial Administration Act* and the Government of the Northwest Territories Financial Administration Manual.

The following is a list of boards and agencies and the offices to which they report:

Advisory Committee on Aboriginal Justice
Minister of Justice

Akaitcho Hall Management Board
Minister of Education

Alcohol and Drug Services Board of Management
Minister of Social Services

Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Board
Minister of Education

Arctic College Board of Governors
Minister of Education

Assessment Appeal Tribunal
Minister of Municipal and Community Affairs

Baffin Regional Health Board
Minister of Health

Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta Regional Land Use Planning Commission
Minister of Renewable Resources
Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs

Beverly and Kaminuriak Caribou Management Board
Minister of Renewable Resources

Commissioner's Award Committee
Commissioner of the NWT

Denendeh Conservation Board
Minister of Renewable Resources

Fort Smith Health Centre
Minister of Health

H. H. Williams Memorial Hospital Board
Minister of Health

Highway Transport Board
Minister Responsible for the Highway Transport Board

Inuvik Regional Health Board
Minister of Health

Judicial Council
Commissioner of the NWT

Keewatin Regional Health Board
Minister of Health

Kitikmeot Health Board
Minister of Health

Labour Standards Board of the NWT
Minister of Safety and Public Services

Law Reform Committee
Minister of Justice

Legal Services Board of the NWT
Minister of Justice

Liquor Licencing Board
Minister of Government Services

Mackenzie Regional Health Board
Minister of Health

Medical Registration Committee
Minister of Health

Municipal Employee Benefits Act Board
Minister of Municipal and Community Affairs

NWT Advisory Council on the Status of Women
Legislative Assembly

NWT Affirmative Action Advisory Committee
Minister of Personnel

NWT Arts Council
Minister of Culture and Communications

NWT Business Credit Corporation Board of Directors
Minister of Economic Development and Tourism

NWT Development Corporation
Minister of Economic Development and Tourism

NWT Housing Corporation Board of Directors
Minister Responsible for the NWT Housing Corporation

NWT Power Corporation
Minister Responsible for the NWT Power Corporation

NWT Social Assistance Appeal Board
Minister of Social Services

Nunavut Regional Land Use Planning Commission
Minister of Renewable Resources
Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs

Nunavut Wildlife Management Advisory Board
Minister of Renewable Resources
Minister of Environment Canada
Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

Public Records Committee
Commissioner of the NWT

Public Utilities Board of the NWT
Minister Responsible for the Public Utilities Board

Regional Business Loans Fund
Minister of Economic Development and Tourism

Science Institute of the NWT
Legislative Assembly

Status of Women Council of the NWT
Minister Responsible for the Status of Women

Stanton Yellowknife Hospital Board of Management
Minister of Health

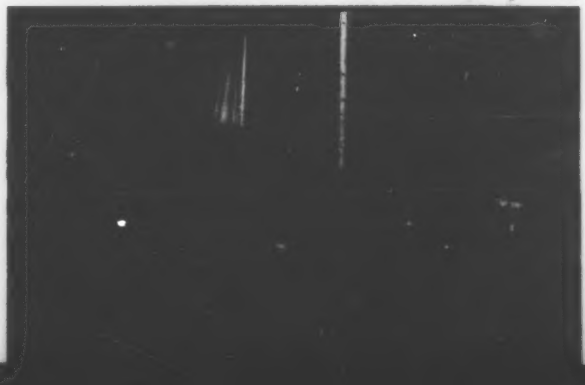
Territorial Board of Revision
Minister of Municipal and Community Affairs

Victims Assistance Committee
Minister of Justice

Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT)
Minister of Renewable Resources
Minister of Environment Canada

Workers' Compensation Board
Minister Responsible for the Workers' Compensation Board

Patrick Lewis and Boaz Idlout run the NWT Power Corporation's plant in Pond Inlet.



Edward and Victoria Lafferty are proud of their new home provided by the NWT Housing Corporation as a special project unit in Fort Resolution, constructed by a local journeyman/instructor and crew.

Kitikmeot Region

Julie McGann, 2 1/2 years old, sees eye to eye with a lake trout caught near Coppermine.

In the Kitikmeot Region, the government has placed a great emphasis on bringing programs closer to people. The Cambridge Bay hamlet council is implementing an economic and social plan with resources from the Government of the NWT. Coppermine is operating an alcohol, drug and crisis centre with assistance from the hamlet. A woman's group in Spence Bay manages a facility to assist people with domestic problems and an elders activity centre has been constructed in Cambridge Bay as a joint volunteer Government of the NWT/hamlet project.

In its continuing effort to improve recreational opportunities in the region, Municipal and Community Affairs has built new arenas in Holman and Spence Bay.

More than $600,000 was allocated towards maintenance and improvement of housing units in the Kitikmeot and 21 new Homeownership Assistance Program (HAP) housing units are being built. In Bay Chimo, which has no electrical power source, four modified HAP houses are being constructed with volunteer local labour.

Under the Affirmative Action Program, and through the efforts of the Executive, Personnel, Arctic College and Advanced Education, many aboriginal residents now work for the Government of the NWT.

The Department of Public Works is helping local businesses by supporting a new heavy equipment construction business in Spence Bay and a plumbing business in Cambridge Bay. Public Works and Government Services are starting to privatize some services currently delivered by the Government of the NWT. Long-term petroleum contracts have been awarded to the Coppermine Eskimo Co-op and the Koomiut Co-op in Pelly Bay.

The Kitikmeot Campus of Arctic College offered more than 30 courses across the region. The Divisional Board of Education is working with community education councils on special needs programs, in-school child care facilities and a "stay in school" program.

The Department of Renewable Resources, through the Harvester Assistance Program, helped establish two new outpost camps near Cambridge Bay. Sports hunts and commercial meat harvesting and processing have attracted new dollars to the economy and provided nutritional country foods.

The Arctic Coast Tourism Association constructed a new visitors' centre in Cambridge Bay. The Department of Economic Development Development continues to implement the new tourism strategy by promoting archaeological sites, historic waterways, Inuit tent rings and the Kitikmeot "little people" who live and hunt near Cambridge Bay and Bay Chimo.

Keewatin Region

Management of regional government programs and services in 1991 continued to be based on an inter-departmental team approach in order that service to the public be maintained as the primary regional target.

Team management was severely tested with respect to a number of regional health issues during the year, but none so difficult as the fight against the tragic outbreak of bacterial gastroenteritis caused by the organism, E.coli 0157. Members of the public, municipal councils, territorial and federal departments, and the Keewatin Regional Health Board joined their energies to combat the fatal infection. Despite the high levels of cooperation, the origin of the bacteria could not be determined.

Regional conferences to help people deal with social issues were a priority of the Department of Social Services in 1991. A number of community-based projects were developed following conferences such as the Baker Lake project for victims of child sexual abuse. The project was co-sponsored by Social Services and the Oblates of Marie Imaculée. A community committee called Mianiqsijit will continue to provide services to victims and offenders in Baker Lake, with assistance from the department.

A suicide specialist position is now based in Rankin Inlet. Delegates from 11 communities attended a regional suicide prevention forum in Baker Lake. Social Services supported new alcohol and drug projects in Repulse Bay, Coral Harbour and Chesterfield Inlet.

The Department of Renewable Resources, in cooperation with the community of Coral Harbour, continues to monitor the Southampton caribou herd. Established in 1967 with a transplant of 48 barren-land caribou, the herd has shown an unusually high growth rate and has now grown to 13,000 animals. Recent studies have indicated that an increase in annual harvest quota is warranted for the herd, which provides a significant food base for the people of Coral Harbour.

Supporting the importance of renewable resource programs, the department has continued to meet with students and members of the general public to promote awareness of the need for wildlife resources for the future. The campaign emphasizes the need to manage wildlife harvest activity carefully. The department also promoted firearm safety programs in recognition of the high number of firearm accidents that occur annually across the Northwest Territories.

The Department of Education promoted training-on-the-job initiatives throughout the year in an effort to increase the number of Inuit members of the regional workforce. The department's co-operative initiatives with other departments and agencies, such as the NWT Housing Corporation, were successful in placing a number of regional residents in productive jobs.

Baffin Region

The emphasis in the Baffin Region in 1991 was on programs designed to improve the quality of life of its people.

Advanced Education established a career development centre to help people find employment. Arctic College introduced new courses, more funding for teacher education, an alcohol and drug education program and a "Student Success Week" orientation.

The Baffin Divisional Board of Education continued to promote culturally relevant programs and Inuktitut literacy. More than 3,100 students are enrolled in the 20 Baffin schools.

Social Services and the Department of the Executive developed a pilot project in Igloolik and Lake Harbour whereby government liaison officers deliver social assistance programs. Social Services held a suicide prevention forum in Hall Beach and a Youth Justice Committee Conference in Iqaluit.

Government Services sponsored a recycling program run by community service clubs to help reduce waste while increasing awareness and interest in conservation practices.

The Department of Public Works continued a program of privatization and decentralization for building maintenance and increased apprentice opportunities in the private sector.

Municipal and Community Affairs assisted the

Taipana of Baker Lake demonstrates the use of a traditional bow drill at a traditional camp that is a popular tourist attraction.

Icebergs are a common site along the Eastern Arctic coast, even in August.

Tungavik Federation of Nunavut with land selection and municipal boundaries. Finance and administrative duties related to land were transferred to regional offices.

A new arena and curling facility opened in Igloolik and sanitation sites in Broughton Island, Clyde River and Cape Dorset were upgraded.

The Department of Economic Development and Tourism opened the new Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre and Library in Iqaluit, the Uqqurmiut Arts and Crafts Centre in Pangnirtung and upgraded the Baffin Arts and Crafts Centre in Iqaluit.

The Department of Transportation assumed control of the Hall Beach and Nanisivik airports and is now responsible for 11 of the 13 airports in the Baffin Region.

The Baffin Regional Health Board promoted health education and healthy lifestyles for Baffin residents. The Baffin Regional Hospital achieved a three-year accreditation status, the highest national standard awarded by the Canadian Council on Health Facilities Accreditation.

The NWT Housing Corporation donated a retrofitted staff duplex to the Iqaluit inter-agency committee for an emergency shelter for homeless people. A 20-unit senior citizens' housing complex was completed in Iqaluit.

The NWT Housing Corporation developed and delivered eight small duplex housing packages to four Baffin communities. They will be constructed by local builders.

Fort Smith Region

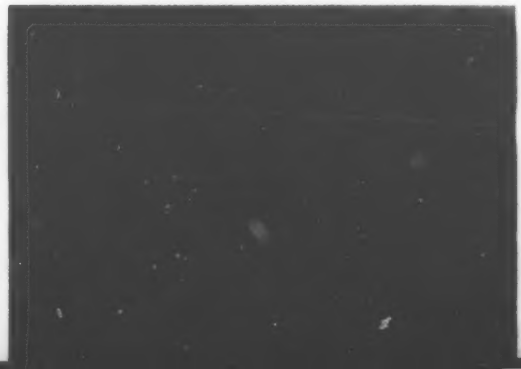
Over the past four years, the Government of the NWT has been moving towards establishing complete operational organizations in each of the Fort Smith Region's three areas so that communities can deal directly with departments. Area directors were established in 1991 in Fort Simpson and Rae to provide leadership and focus to the teams.

To bring support closer to communities, Economic Development and Tourism increased its staff in Fort Simpson and placed officers in Lac La Martre, Fort Providence and Fort Resolution. The Nahanni Ram Tourism Zone was established in 1991 as well, and a new $800,000 visitor information centre is now a landmark first impression for visitors driving onto the island of Fort Simpson.

1991 was a banner year for divisional boards of education throughout the region. The Deh Cho Divisional Board started a Grade 11 program with its own resources and found alternative funding for a specially designed Grade 10 program. The South Slave Divisional Board expanded its weekday residence for Fort Resolution students attending high school in Hay River and started a home boarding program for Snowdrift students attending high school in Fort Smith. The most stunning achievement however, was the Dogrib Divisional Board's new grade 10 program, with an enrolment of 115 students. The Dogrib Board's Teacher Education Program had its first graduate and the South Slave Board started its Teacher Education Program at the Hay River Reserve.

New health centres opened in Rae Lakes and Nahanni Butte in 1991, the long-awaited airport was constructed in Rae Lakes, the Fort Resolution arena was completed, firehalls opened at the Hay River Reserve and at Enterprise and a new community office opened at Detah. In Rae, the Elizabeth Mackenzie School and the Monfwi Community Centre opened. A new access road to Rae from the highway was completed. Other

The early morning autumn mist on the Mackenzie Delta near Fort McPherson.



infrastructure included the Territorial Women's Correctional Centre in Fort Smith and the continuation of a major reconstruction and resurfacing program on highways throughout the region.

Renewable Resources assisted the community of Fort Resolution in the development of a salvage plan for the Hook Lake Bison herd, perhaps providing a model for other communities dealing with the difficult issues involving bison management.

Inuvik Region

A major topic of discussion at the Beaufort/Delta Municipal Leaders' Conference was the economic downturn created by the virtual shutdown of hydrocarbon exploration. Throughout the year, increasing emphasis was placed on the economic revitalization of the region.

The tourism industry again showed growth. The Western Arctic Visitors zone was divided into the "Travel Sahtu" and "Delta/Beaufort Visitors" Associations to accommodate the needs of each zone. In a unique energy management project, the Nataiinlaii Visitors Information Centre south of Fort McPherson is now using solar power for seasonal electricity.

Economic Development and Tourism helped the community of Paulatuk establish "Southwind," a new community economic development corporation. The department also completed a plan to privatize and expand the Fort McPherson canvas shop.

The Department of Transportation restructured its Dempster Highway maintenance program entering into heavy equipment lease arrangements with the Fort McPherson Incorporated Band and using manpower and equipment from Arctic Red River in the construction of the Mackenzie Ice Bridge.

The Department of Public Works supported the local business sector through more than 150 projects and contracts with a total value of $10 million. Over $9.5 million of this was awarded to local and northern businesses. Among the projects completed or under construction were a health centre in Fort McPherson, a new school in Paulatuk, sponsored by the Beaufort/Delta Divisional Board of Education and a new log school in Colville Lake sponsored by the Sahtu Board of Education. Construction began on adult education centres in Fort Good Hope and Tuktoyaktuk for Arctic College's Aurora Campus. In Fort Norman, an arena/hall complex was sponsored by Municipal and Community Affairs.

Through a successful pilot program, the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation worked with the Fort McPherson Tetlit Gwich'in Council to construct six public housing units. A total of 30 Homeownership Assistance Program and 37 public housing units were built in the region.

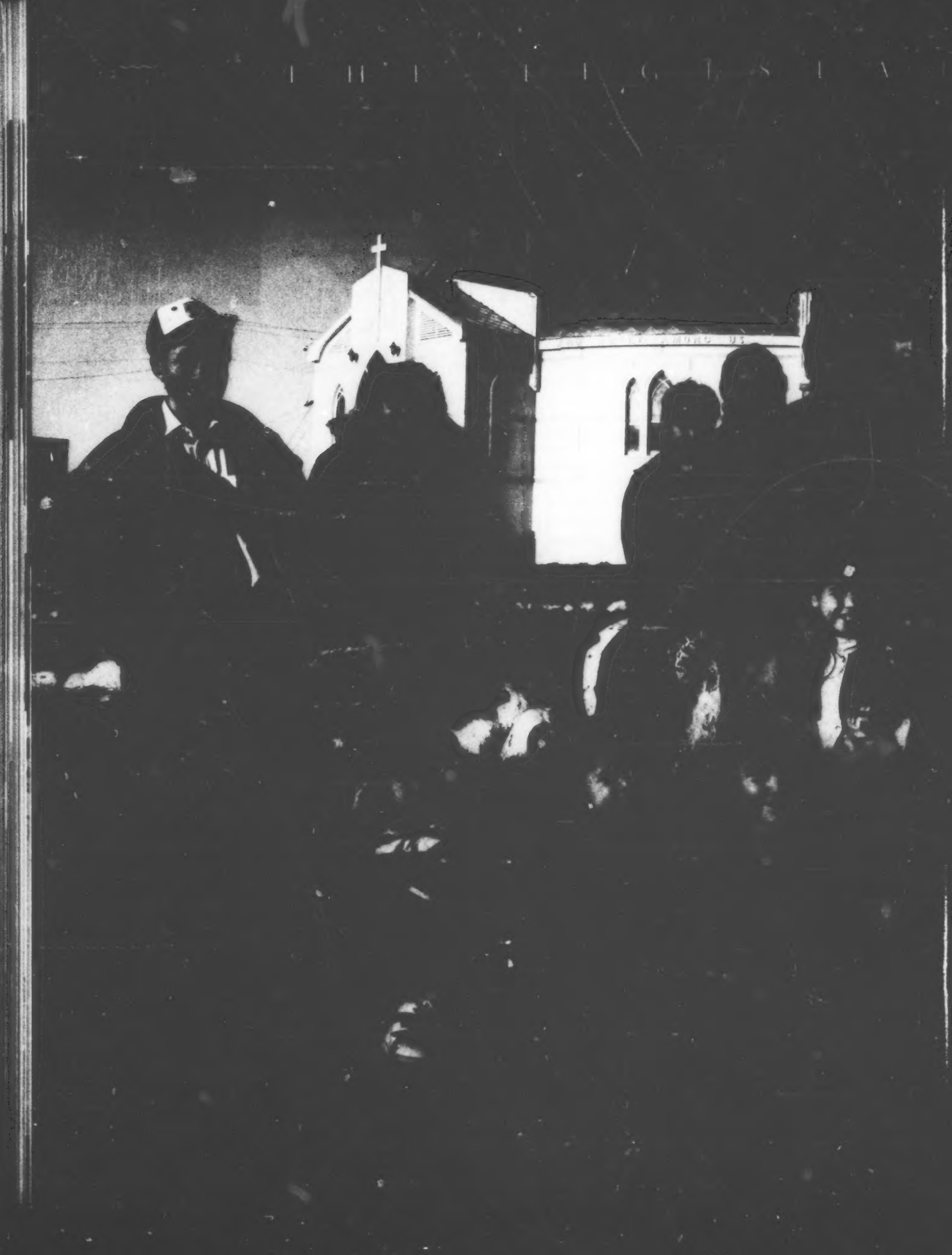
Advanced Education provided wage subsidies to 24 employers to hire trade apprentices. Eleven apprentices received their NWT journeyman certificates. The Training on-the-Job program supported 28 people and provided wage subsidies to 25 employers.

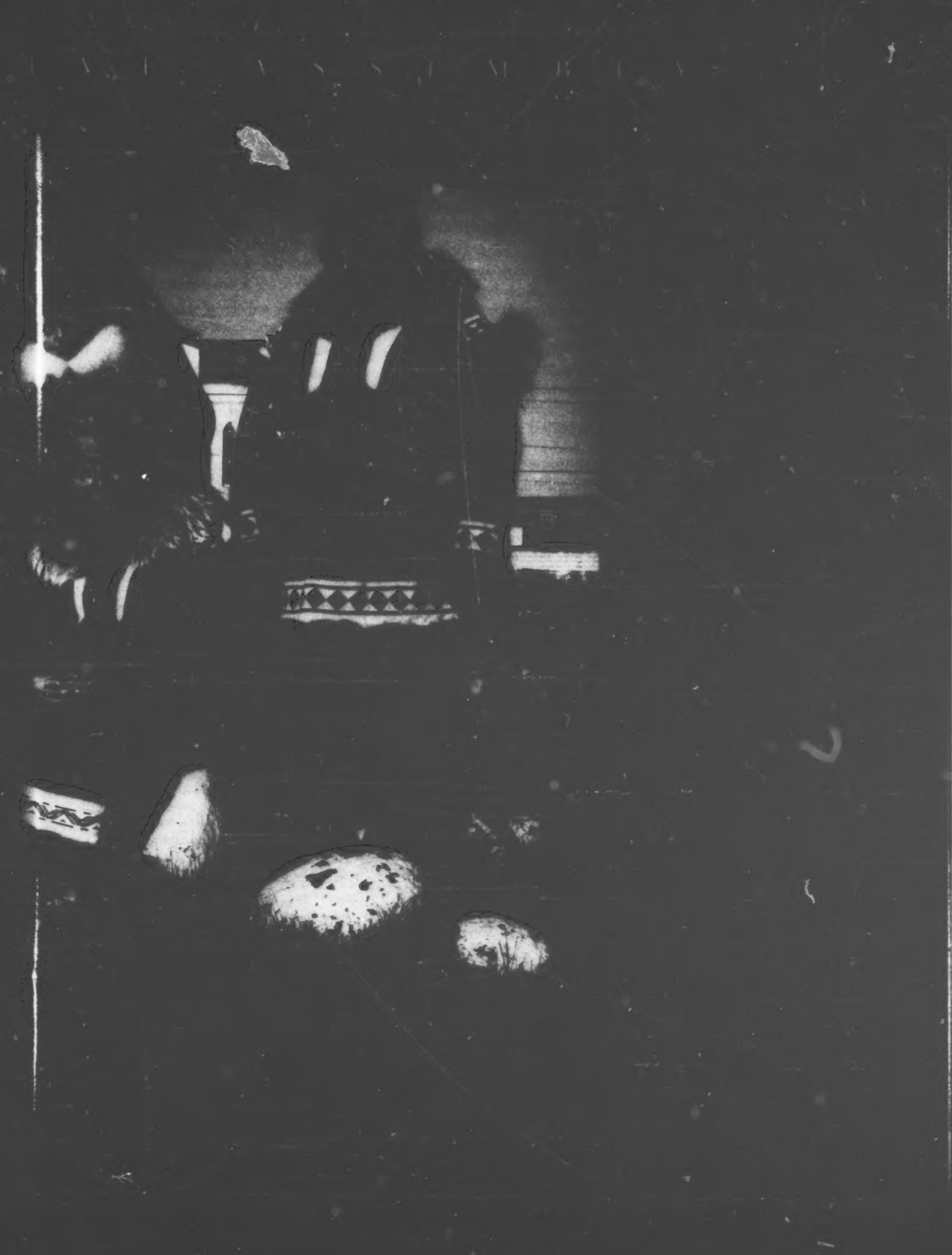
Operation of the Department of Social Services' Young Offenders Group Home in Inuvik was turned over to the private sector. A privately operated Child Welfare Group Home was also opened in Inuvik.

Two of the highlights of the Department of Health were the high school courses in health education in Inuvik and the pre-school program in Sachs Harbour.

Renewable Resources continued its research on big game and furbearers throughout the region. Workshops on humane trapping were heavily promoted and more than $400,000 was given out in assistance to resource harvester programs.

The windows of the Holy Family Church in Snowdrift capture the reflection of a russet August sun.





LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MLAs Don Morin and Nick Sibbeston chat in early July in the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, the first time MLAs met during the summer.

The Eighth Session of the 11th Legislative Assembly opened February 13, 1991 and prorogued on July 7 after two adjournments and 45 days of sitting. The 11th Legislative Assembly was dissolved on Thursday, August 29, 1991. An election was subsequently called for October 15, 1991.

Commissioner Daniel L. Norris opened the Eighth Session with an address focusing on "the important and challenging matters of political and constitutional development." Commissioner Norris reviewed events of constitutional development in the Northwest Territories including the introduction of two papers on political and constitutional development. He stated that the Government of the NWT believes it is essential to take a comprehensive approach to political and constitutional development. Elected representatives and the people of the North must participate in the national debate. "We must protect our interests, both as northerners and as Canadians, in a manner that recognizes the relationships between the key elements that are facing us at this stage in our political and constitutional development," Commissioner Norris stated.

In his fourth Budget Address, Finance Minister Michael Ballantyne stated that the economic performance of the Northwest Territories in 1990/91 was very disappointing. The strategy for 1991/92 includes securing past achievements and maintaining the government's sound financial position. Expenditures were estimated at slightly under $1.1 billion - an increase of slightly under 5 per cent from the 1990-91 revised estimates. This rate of increase is less than the expected inflation rate of 5.3 per cent and less than the forecast revenue growth rate of 5.8 per cent. These closely matched rates of expenditure and revenue growth will yield an essentially balanced budget, reflecting a commitment to living within our means. In 1991/92, government spending was predicted to slightly exceed revenues, which will result in a drawdown of the government's surplus by $8 million, or less than 1 per cent of total expenditures. This will leave the next government with an accumulated surplus of $26 million.

Forty-nine new and amended bills were passed during the Eighth Session including the following:

- *French Version of Statutes and Statutory Instruments Act* - This act provides for the adoption of the French version of all statutes and statutory instruments by way of a statute roll and statutory instruments roll.
- *Department of Justice Act* - This act provides that the Minister of Justice is ex officio Attorney General for the Northwest Territories and sets out the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General.
- *Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgements Act* - This act allows a judgement given in French to be registered without being translated into English.
- *Appropriation Act* - This act authorizes the Government of the Northwest Territories to make expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1992.
- *Expo '92 Revolving Fund Act* - This bill establishes the Expo '92 revolving fund.
- *Property Assessment and Taxation Act* - This bill amends the *Property Assessment and Taxation Act* to provide that the Minister of Finance and municipal taxing authorities may accept from the Government of Canada payments in lieu of property taxes for federal

Members of the Management and Services Board for the 11th Legislative Assembly were Jeannie Marie-Jewell, Ipeelee Kilabuk, Red Pedersen, Nick Sibbeston, and Richard Nerysoo.

land where the Government of Canada desires to relieve the occupant of the land from the requirement to pay the property taxes. It consequently amends the *Education Act* to provide that a payment in lieu of property taxes will be treated as property taxes for purposes of ensuring that a board of education is paid moneys attributable to the levy of the education mill rate.

• *An Act to Amend the Public Utilities Act* - This bill amends the *Public Utilities Act* to make the chairperson the chief executive officer of the board and to exclude the chairperson from payment of an honorarium. It requires the recommendation of the chairperson for the appointment of the secretary. It also provides that the secretary is a member of the public service.

• *An Act to Amend the Travel and Tourism Act* - This amendment decrees a tourist deposit assurance program. It provides an appeal to a decision of the minister and increases fines. The act also expands regulation-making powers to provide for the appointment of an auditor and permitting the minister to make regulations regarding non-resident travellers and the tourist deposit assurance program.

• *Agricultural Products Marketing Act* - This act establishes the Northwest Territories Agricultural Products Marketing Council. It provides that producers may submit proposals to the Council for the establishment of a plan for the regulation by a producer board of an agricultural product; to provide for the ratification of a proposal for a plan; to provide for the making of regulations for the establishment and implementation of a plan; to provide for an appeal of a decision of a producer board to the council; to provide for the powers of producer boards and the council; to provide for the enforcement of the act; to establish offences and penalties for contravention of the act; and to provide for the making of agreements with the Government of Canada and the government of a province respecting the marketing of agricultural products.

• *An Act to Amend the Environmental Protection Act* - This amends the *Environmental Protection Act* to authorize the Minister of Renewable Resources and the Commissioner to enter into agreements; to establish the powers of the minister; to appoint inspectors; to allow the minister to hold a public inquiry; to allow an inspector to make an emergency order; to regulate unsightly land; to allow a municipal corporation to make by-laws respecting unsightly lands and the disposal of litter; to create search and seizure powers; to establish the powers of inspectors; to appoint a controller of licensing; to allow the issuance and suspension of permits and licenses; to establish an appeal procedure under the act; to expand the regulation-making powers; to allow the chief environmental protection officer to apply for a review of an order; and to allow a court to extend the period for holding items seized.

• *An Act to Amend the Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Act, No. 1* - This act provides that Members of the Legislative Assembly must avoid any conflict of interest in the performance of their duties and provides that members must declare any conflict of interest and not participate in a meeting or perform any function of office that may affect the interests of the member. It provides that members may not hold contracts with the Government of the NWT. Under the act, a former speaker or minister may not enter into a contract with a department for which they were formerly

Speaker Richard Nerysoo gives Yellowknife students an explanation of the communications system in the Legislative Assembly chamber.

Yellowknife South MLA Tony Whitford was one of six MLAs acclaimed in the October 15, 1991 territorial election.

responsible for one year after leaving office. The act provides for public disclosure of gifts or benefits received by members, and for public disclosure of financial interests. It provides for the establishment of a Conflict of Interest Commission, for the investigation of any complaint of a conflict of interest, for a hearing into a complaint before a commission of inquiry, and for a final disposition of the matter by the Legislative Assembly.

• *An Act to Amend the Plebiscite Act* - This amends the *Plebiscite Act* to repeal references to the *Elections Act, 1978*, and to substitute references to the *Elections Act* and provisions respecting the powers of the chief plebiscite officer for prosecution and inquiry. It brings the eligibility requirements of the voter and provisions respecting the posting of the proclamation closer in line with those of the *Elections Act*. It repeals and replaces provisions respecting the appointment of chief plebiscite officer, the duty chief plebiscite officer and plebiscite officers. It adds provisions respecting the revocation of appointments of plebiscite officers. It extends the provisions respecting the preparation of the official list and the establishment of voting divisions.

Standing Committees of the 11th Legislative Assembly included: Striking; Agencies Boards and Commissions; Finance; Legislation; Public Accounts; and Rules, Procedures and Privileges.

The Special Committee on Constitutional Reform was active in the final years of its mandate and presented briefs stating the Government of the Northwest Territories' position on the Constitution to the following: the Senate and House of Commons Special Joint Committee on the Process for Amending the Constitution of Canada; the Ontario Select Committee on Confederation; and Premier Clyde Wells of Newfoundland and Labrador. The Special Committee presented to the Eighth Session of the 11th Legislative Assembly a final report containing seven principles for consideration by the 12th Legislative Assembly in its on-going discussion on the future of Canada.

Peter Ernerk, along with several other MLAs, negotiated with the Danish National Museum and the Panum Institute for the return of Inuit skeletal remains removed from the NWT in the 1920s.

The Legislative Assembly held a dedication ceremony on June 27, 1991 on the site where the new legislative building is being constructed. Speakers included Commissioner Daniel Norris, Government Leader Dennis Patterson and Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Richard Nerysoo. His Excellency, Bishop Denis Croteau blessed the site while Bishop J.R. Sperry gave the closing prayer. Elva Pigalak, an elder from Coppermine, and Jeff Pinto, a student at Sir John Franklin High School in Yellowknife, unveiled a replica of the commemorative plaque which will be attached to rock on the site of the ceremony.

As representatives of the NWT Special Committee on Constitutional Reform, Minister of Justice Michael Ballantyne, Speaker Richard Nerysoo, and MLA John Ningark, appeared before the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on the Process of Amending the Constitution of Canada, on May 1, 1991. Their message was that the Government of the Northwest Territories and aboriginal people want to be partners in the development of Canada's Constitution. They suggested that a national plebiscite would provide federal and provincial governments with the necessary mandate to initiate constitutional reform.

The Northwest Territories Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) sent representatives to three CPA conferences in 1991. A delegation from the

About 100 people gather near the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife for the unveiling of a plaque commemorating the site of the new NWT Legislative Assembly building.

Northwest Territories presented a paper on Aboriginal Rights at the 31st Annual Canadian Regional Conference in Victoria, B.C. MLA John Ningark, representing the Speaker, and David Hamilton, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, attended the annual Presiding Officers' Conference in Ottawa. MLAs Red Pedersen and Nick Sibbeston attended the CPA's 37th General Conference and 11th Annual Small Country Conference in New Delhi, India in September. Representatives from all branches of the CPA meet annually to debate matters of parliamentary significance and topics of immediate concern in the Commonwealth and world.

12th Legislative Assembly

Residents of the Northwest Territories went to the polls on Tuesday, October 15, 1991 to elect the 12th Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories. More than 76 per cent of 21,021 eligible electors turned out to vote.

Newly elected to the Legislative Assembly were: Jim Antoine, MLA Nahendeh; Silas Arngna'naaq, MLA Kivallivik; James Arvaluk, MLA Aivilik; Ernie Bernhardt, MLA Kitikmeot; Charles Dent, MLA Yellowknife Frame Lake; Fred Koe, MLA Inuvik; Rebecca Mike, MLA Baffin Central; Kenoayoak Pudlat, MLA Baffin South; and John Todd, MLA Keewatin Central.

Returned as MLAs were: Hon. Titus Allooloo, MLA Amittuq; Hon. Michael Ballantyne, MLA Yellowknife North; Hon. Nellie Cournoyea, MLA Nunakput; Samuel Gargan, MLA Deh Cho; Hon. Stephen Kakfwi, MLA Sahtu; Brian Lewis, MLA Yellowknife Centre; Jeannie Marie-Jewell, MLA Thebacha; Hon. Don Morin, MLA Tu Nedhe; Richard Nerysoo, MLA Mackenzie Delta; Hon. John Ningark, MLA Natilikmiot; Hon. Dennis Patterson, MLA Iqaluit; Hon. John Pollard, MLA Hay River; Ludy Pudluk, MLA High Arctic; Hon. Tony Whitford, MLA Yellowknife South; and Henry Zoe, MLA North Slave.

Nine members of the 11th Legislative Assembly either retired or did not win re-election on October 15.

Retiring after the 11th Assembly were: the Hon. Thomas Butters, Inuvik MLA from December 21, 1970 to October 15, 1991; Charlie Crow, Hudson Bay MLA from October 5, 1987 to October 15, 1991; Red Pedersen, Kitikmeot MLA from November 21, 1983 to October 15, 1991; and Nick Sibbeston, Nahendeh MLA from December 21, 1970 to March 10, 1975, and from October 1, 1979 to October 15, 1991.

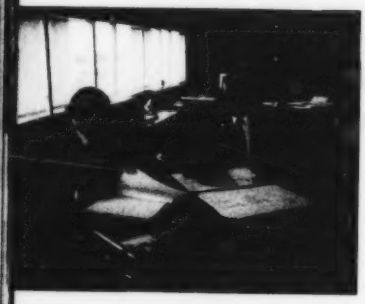
Members of the 11th Assembly who were not re-elected to the 12th Assembly included: Joe Arlooktoo, Baffin South MLA from October 1, 1979 to October 15, 1991; Peter Ernerk, Aivilik MLA from March 10, 1975 to November 23, 1979, and from October 5, 1987 to October 15, 1991; Bruce McLaughlin, Pine Point MLA from October 1, 1979 to October 15, 1991; and Gordon Wray, Kivallivik MLA from January 17, 1983 to October 15, 1991.

Two new electoral districts were created for the 12th Legislative Assembly, while two former districts disappeared.

The new districts are Yellowknife Frame Lake and Keewatin Central, the latter consisting of the communities of Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove. Rankin Inlet was formerly part of the electoral district of Aivilik, while Whale Cove was part of Kivallivik.

Members of the RCMP open the 8th Session of the 11th Legislative Assembly.

The name Lockhart is almost synonymous with the community of Snowdrift. Judith and Maurice Lockhart (right) are the eldest members of the family. Their son Felix was the chief of Snowdrift from 1983 to February, 1991. The Lockhart's log homestead, in the background, was one of the first buildings in Snowdrift, the most northerly Chipewyan settlement in Canada. Family members spanning four generations posed for this picture in early August.



As Legislative Assembly Clerk David Hamilton looks on, Commissioner Dan Norris signs the Writ of Election, which empowers returning officers to hold elections in the NWT's 24 electoral districts.

The electoral distrcts of Pine Point and Hudson Bay were were eliminated. Hudson Bay was incorporated into the electoral district of Baffin South. The electoral district of Pine Point was no longer required due to the closure of the local mine and the Town of Pine Point.Following the territorial election on Tuesday, October 15, all 24 MLAs gathered at the Legislative Assembly Chamber in November to meet in public as the Territorial Leadership Committee, and for the First Session of the 12th Assembly.

Responding to a public call for more open and accountable government, Members of the 12th Legislative Assembly made a significant departure from tradition when they decided to make public the process for selecting the Speaker, Government Leader and Executive Council.

On the morning of Tuesday, November 12, the Leadership Committee elected Yellowknife North MLA Michael Ballantyne as Speaker. Next, the MLAs elected Nunakput MLA Nellie Cournoyea as Government Leader — the first aboriginal woman to hold such a post in Canada. Prior to the election by secret ballot, contenders for the position, Ms. Cournoyea and Sahtu MLA Stephen Kakfwi, fielded questions from the remaining 22 MLAs for more than four hours.

On Wednesday, November 13, the remaining seven members of the Executive Council were elected by all 24 members. Government Leader Cournoyea announced ministerial assignments for her eight-member Executive Council on Friday, November 22. The Executive Council members and their portfolios are:

• Nellie Cournoyea (MLA Nunakput): Government Leader, Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, and Northwest Territories Power Corporation;

• John Pollard (MLA Hay River): Finance, Economic Development and Tourism, Public Utilities Board, and Government House Leader;

• Stephen Kakfwi (MLA Sahtu): Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, and Personnel;

• Dennis Patterson (MLA Iqaluit): Justice, Municipal and Community Affairs, Safety and Public Services, and Workers' Compensation Board;

• Tony Whitford (MLA Yellowknife South): Health, Social Services, and Science Institute;

• John Ningark (MLA Natilikmiot): Renewable Resources, Government Services, and Women's Directorate;

• Don Morin (MLA Tu Nedhe): Public Works, and Housing Corporation;

• Titus Allooloo (MLA Amittuq): Education, Culture and Communications, and Transportation.

The First Session of the 12th Assembly opened the afternoon of Wednesday, November 13. Commissioner Dan Norris said in his opening address that he believed it was an appropriate occasion to note the rapid nature with which changes and improvements to the shape and size of the Legislature have been achieved in the Northwest Territories.

Commissioner Norris noted that in 1951 there were only three elected members on the Northwest Territories Council. The number of elected members, as opposed to those appointed by Ottawa, continued to increase over the years until 1975, when residents of the Northwest Territories went to the polls to choose a fully-elected, 15-member Legislative

CBC North's Paul Andrew, Archie Angnakak and John Gon anchor coverag of the October 15 territorial election. Th coverage marked the first time a northern television broadcaster has gone on air live from three locations.

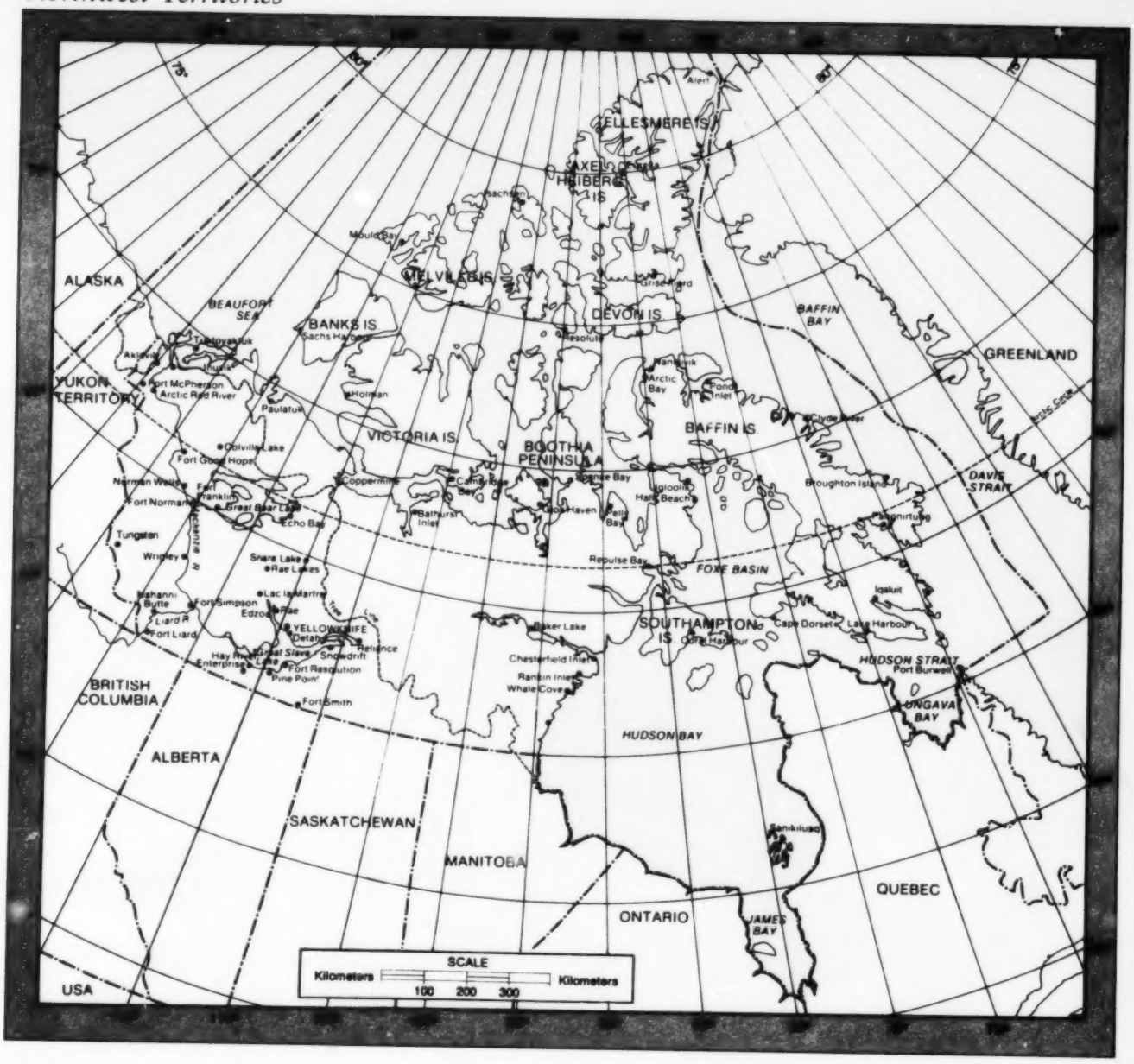
Assembly. In 1986, the Government Leader assumed the chair of the Executive Council.

"Mr. Speaker, I believe it is also appropriate to recognize the introduction of a public process for the selection of the Speaker, the Government Leader and the Executive Council. The events of yesterday and this morning are historically important in the evolution of public government in the Northwest Territories," Commissioner Norris said.

"In conclusion, I wish to offer you and this Legislature my full support as you continue the tradition of consensus and representative government towards in pursuing social, economic and constitutional reforms. I also want to renew my pledge to do my best to be a worthy ambassador and to serve our Legislative Assembly and the people of the Northwest Territories to the best of my abilities."

Members of the Twelfth Legislative Assembly

Top row (left to right): Silas Arngna'naaq, Kivallivik; Samuel Gargan, Deh Cho; Hon. Don Morin, Tu Nedhe; Brian Lewis, Yellowknife Centre; Hon. Michael Ballantyne, Yellowknife North; Charles Dent, Yellowknife Frame Lake; Hon. John Pollard, Hay River; Hon. Tony Whitford, Yellowknife South. Middle row (left to right): Jim Antoine, Nahendeh; James Arvaluk, Aivilik; Henry Zoe, North Slave; Hon. John Ningark, Natilikmiot; Rebecca Mike, Baffin Central; Kenoayoak Pudlat, Baffin South; Jeannie Marie-Jewell, Thebacha; Fred Koe, Inuvik; Hon. Dennis Patterson, Iqaluit.

Bottom row (left to right): Hon. Stephen Kakfwi, Sahtu; Richard Nerysoo, Mackenzie Delta; Ludy Pudluk, High Arctic; Hon. Nellie Cournoyea, Nunakput;

Northwest Territories